THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1873. VOLUME V—NUMBER 282

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH

IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Governor Dix Signs the State Supply Bill.

Thirty Thousand Bushels Wheat Burned.

General Jeff. C. Davis and the Modocs.

A Demented Lover Attempts to Murder a Family.

Ravages of the Caterpillar in Tennessee.

Political Condition of the Emperor of Germany.

Death of Major Ewing, a Missouri Quillist.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Sumner's health restored.

The Juniata sails in search of the Polaris next week.

In the U. S. Court at Boston yesterday the case of Gaseaway B. Lamar, of New York, against Albert S. Brown and others, was commenced. The plaintiff claims that in January, 1866, the defendants seized 1,800 bales of cotton of the value of $500,000 in Georgia; that the same was illegally taken, and although the defendants have often been requested to return the same, they have refused to do so. The defendants in answer claim that they seized the cotton as special treasury agents of the government, and as such disposed of it and paid the proceeds into the hands of the government, and are therefore not responsible.

THE MODOCS.

Gen. Sherman regrets that the Modocs were not allowed to surrender, and disapproves Gen. Davis' policy of handling them without some legal form.

PROBS.

For New England, on Sunday, eastern and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness, with rain areas especially over the southern and western portions. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region cloudy weather and rain areas. For the South Atlantic States winds veering to southwesterly and northwesterly winds. Cloudy weather and rain areas for Kentucky, Tennessee and the Gulf States east of the Mississippi. Light to fresh winds, mostly from the southeast and northwest, and generally clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region gentle to fresh winds mostly from the southeast and southwest, and partly cloudy weather, with probable areas of light rain.

NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The shipments of specie to-day are $393,435.

REWARD.

A reward of three thousand dollars has been offered for the capture of Horton, a forger.

DEATH OF BACON.

On the 31st of May F. A. Bacon, watchman on board of steamer Yazoo running from New Orleans to Havana and Philadelphia, arrived here by cars from the latter city, and in Courtland street was seized with severe pain. He was taken to seventh Eldridge street, where he was treated for jaundice. On Monday morning his relievings were followed by black vomit, and at 11:30 A. M. he died of unmistakble yellow fever. The health officers were notified, and after using disinfectants thoroughly in the room and burning the clothing, the body was buried in Potter's field.

SIGNED.

Governor Dix signed the State supply bill to-day.

DISTEMPER.

Several horses died this week of distemper near Remstead, Long Island.

GRANT'S RETURN.

President Grant and family returned to Long Branch this morning.

FINED.

The publishers of an indecent paper called the Echo, in Newark, were fined one hundred dollars to-day.

WHEAT BURNED.

A grain elevator and thirty thousand bushels wheat were burned at Cresco, Iowa, yesterday.

FIRE.

Maxwell, Ontario, burned. Loss heavy.

A large party from Columbus and Atlanta, Georgia, sailed for Europe per steamer Australia to-day.

GEN. DAVIS AND THE MODOCS.

General Sherman had a conversation with a reporter last night, and is made to say of General Davis, concerning his fulfillment of Captain Jack and the preparations making for hanging him and some of his associates, that if the statement is correct there is no doubt that General Davis must have exceeded of his duty, and he would be held responsible for his acts. He should be guided by military rules and the law. We all know they are murderers. The President himself says they are murderers; and had Gen. Davis shot them when they were being pursued. I do not think he would have exceeded his duty. He did not do this and could not afterwards shoot them in cold blood. General Davis' report to General Schofield, General Sherman said, may differ from that published in the papers. Davis is too experienced an officer to do anything that would bring odium upon the army or lay himself open to military court martial for exceeding his duty as an officer. The General thinks there will be no difficulty about disposing of the Modocs under arrest. Those found guilty of murder will be hanged or shot, and if it is proved there was an agreement for a general uprising among the tribes, others will receive punishment as a warning to Indians. He remarked, however, that it was a pity the guilty Modocs were not shot at first, then all this commission business and expense would have been avoided. As to the killing already of a few prisoners, Gen. Sherman says those who committed them are low black guards and murderers, who had nothing whatever to do with the army.

John and Thomas Hart and John T. Redmond, witnesses in Stokes' case, were arrested during last night under advice of the District Attorney.

A letter says the new secret anti-liquor legislation party has rapidly extended lodges all over the State of Massachusetts, having nineteen branches and nineteen thousand active members in Boston alone, and controlling fifty thousand votes through the State.

A DEMENTED LOVER.

NASHUA, N. Y., June 14.—At Hudson, N. H., Henry Jewett, twenty-five years of age, has been endeavoring to force his suit with Miss Ella Wood, daughter of Chas. Wood. Miss Wood rejected his offer of marriage, and her parents also opposed it. This morning Jewett visited Miss Wood and pulled from his pocket a six-shooter, aimed at her head and fired; the ball entered her forehead just above the eye and lodged under the skin. Miss Wood fell upon the floor, but not insensible, and it is hoped that the wound is not mortal. Jewett then passed from the house to the yard where he met Mr. Wood, and endeavored to assassinate him. Mr. Wood caught the enraged man by the throat and warded off the aim of the pistol, and so fortunately escaped. Jewett then placed his pistol to his own ear and discharged it, the ball entering his head and causing a wound that must prove fatal. The indications are that it was Jewett's intention to murder the entire family.

TENNESSEE.

CATERPILLAR.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The caterpillars have appeared in an adjacent county. They are destroying the cotton. They are worse on North Mississippi than ever before. Owing to the incessant rains, the grass and weeds are also damaging the cotton crop.

CALIFORNIA.

WHAT FOR?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Photographs have been taken of Captain Jack and the whole of his band of warriors.

AFTER THE MURDERERS.

General Davis has sent a party of men to hunt for and arrest the persons guilty of the massacre of the Modoc prisoners.

AND STILL THEY COME.

The Alarm and Cyphrus have arrived with over 2,000 Chinese aboard.

SEVERE COMMENTS.

The China Mail comments severely upon the persecution of the Chinese in San Francisco.

RESIGNED—A DULL PARAGRAPH.

The Japanese Ministers of Finance have resigned, and publish a letter setting forth the debt of the empire at $104,000,000. They say the people are excessively taxed, and that the debt is increasing yearly in consequence of the new schemes of the government. Possibly the Ministers may receive orders to commit the Hari Kari. The palace of the Mikado is to be rebuilt according to European plans. An ancient Christian church has been discovered in the interior of Japan. The resigning Ministers say that Japan seems to be going ahead, but is actually lagging behind, and a national financial collapse may happen at any moment; that they clearly see a calamity in the future.

TEXAS.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

SAN ANTONIO, June 14.—Messrs. Atkinson and Williams, special commissioners to Mexico, arrived last night, accompanied by Senor Monteno, the Mexican commissioner, and Chigwan Kako, head chief of the Kickapoos. They report the Indian tribes in Mexico willing to go on the reservation in the United States, provided their women and children captured by General McKenzie and now imprisoned are returned to them in Mexico. The Mexican authorities have agreed to fulfill the promise should they endeavor to not comply after the return of the captives; also all intelligent Mexicans think it will be the best way to rid the frontier of these Indians. Messrs. Atkinson and Williams had several days conference with the most influential chiefs among the Kickapoos, Lepons and Mescalley's, resulting as above given. They visited Gov. Cespeda, of Coapualto, who received them kindly and appointed commissioners to co-operate with them in effecting removal, and also visited Governor Gonzallo, who warmly co-operated with the necessary assistance. All Texas frontiersmen agree heartily with them in their success in ridding Texas of this band of robbers by early removal. The military authorities are willing to accede to their request, as the Mexican authorities hold themselves responsible for the return of the prisoners, should the tribes not comply.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RAISED CERTIFICATE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—A raised certificate of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from 1 share to 100, was discovered this morning, having been sold by J. H. Horton, at Jay Cook & Co.'s bank, New York, several weeks since. Said certificate was sent to Jay Cook & Co. by a county correspondent, who, it is suspected, is guilty of the fraud. The correspondent desires an investigation.

KENTUCKY.

INSANE.

HENDERSON, June 14.—An insane man attending a circus killed a child with a club, and wounded a number of other persons. He was arrested after receiving three shots from the police.

HANGED.

PARIS, June 14.—A negro was hanged today for killing another negro in 1872. The rope was too long the first trial, but the second attempt was successful.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The steamer Mary McDonald was burned on the Missouri river.

Major Henry E. Ewing, of the Times, is dead.

Samuel H. Richardson, a commission merchant, has failed.

John F. Cook, English Vice Consul here, is in custody for an alleged embezzlement of $1,800 from Thomas Graham.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 14.—Resolutions confirming the terms of amalgamation of Anglo American, French and New York, New Foundland and London Cable Companies, were unanimously passed by the shareholders of the French and Anglo American companies yesterday.

John Camden Holter, the well known publisher and bookseller in this city, died to-day.

AN ALLIANCE EFFECTED.

A special correspondent at Paris of the London Hour, in a dispatch to that paper says an alliance has been effected between the supporters of ex-President Theirs and the Radicals in the Assembly. Thiers, it is said, has had frequent conference with Gambetta since his retirement from the Presidency.

DISAPPOINTED.

A Vienna dispatch says the number of visitors to the exhibition is far less than was anticipated. Trades people and the inhabitants generally are greatly discouraged at the non-appearance of more strangers, and the price of living, which has hitherto deterred persons from visiting the city, has been reduced.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

It is said that Ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome for the purpose of conferring with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Emperor William continues in a very weak condition, and that he requires absolute quiet in order to effect the restoration of his health.

SPAIN.

CORTES MEETING.

MADRID, June 14.—During a session of the Cortes last night it was announced from ministerial benches that a separation of the church and State is a part of the programme of the goverement.

Nicholas Salmerran has been elected President of the Cortes. He received 176 votes against 74 for Senor Figueras.

The Minister of Finance has submitted a proposition to the Cortes for the negotiation of a loan of three hundred million of reals and the imposition of new tax.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Thomas J. Jefferds, Indian Agent at Cochise Resumption, Arizona, in which, under date of May 23d, Jefferds says he has given a great deal of attention to the matter of alleged raiding into Mexico on the part of Cochises and of Indians, and is satisfied that the depredations in Sonora are committed by Apachee Indians living on that side of the boundary line in Mexico. In corroboration of this statement, he reports that a party of Sonora Apaches recently came to his agency, bringing stolen Mexican stock with them, which they wished to trade with the Cochise Indians. They were refused the opportunity to do this and were compelled to leave the reservation.

Jefferds, in conclusion, reports that the Cochise and his band were still on the reservation, behaving well and in strict compliance with the treaty.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day decided an important interference in the case of John L. Lay, of Buffalo, New York, against John a Ballard, of Bombay, India, for involving a right to patent for improved torpedo boats. The Commissioner awards priority of invention to Lay, although Ballard is already in possession of the United States patent for it. This will take the case into the courts for final decision. The Commissioner to-day examined the patent of Joshua C. Stoddard, of Lockport, New York, for a hay making machine.

NEW YORK.

KING COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The market for cotton on the spot during the week has been excited, with a marked advance in prices. The influences were various, and the speculation demand active, and short interest is said to be large. For contract stock the same feeling was imparted, and rates advanced rapidly—fully ½ to ¾ of a cent—but, with increased offerings, the market became less firm, and closed lower at a decline. Sales of the week, 141,319 bales, of which 131,850 were contract stock and 9,469 for immediate delivery, as follows: 2,056 for export; 5,307 to spinners; 806 for speculation, and 700 in transit. Included were 364 bales to arrive. Naval stores quiet with a fair demand. A decline in both rosin and turpentine is leading to uneasiness.

At Jerome Park, Suvenior won the first heat. Time, 2:15 1-4. Mate won the second heat. Time, 3:09 1-2. Wanderer won the third heat. Time, 4:04.

Nine thousand emigrants arrived this week.

Max Stettheimer, resident partner at Frankfort of the well known banking firm of D. & W. Saligman, of this city, died there today. He was United States Consul at Stuttgart during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

Arrived—steamship Batavia.

The Auditor of public accounts for Louisiana gives notice that validity is contested of two hundred and fifty bonds of one thousand dollars each of Louisiana. Seven thirty per cent. bonds were issued to aid in the construction of the Mississippi, Mexican, Gulf Ship Canal Company, due in 1899, interest payable in March and September. These bonds are advertised to be sold at public auction on the 18th of June, 1873, at No. 111 Broadway.

The State of Louisiana contests the validity of bonds on the ground that they are fraudulent and illegal. All persons interested are notified that the payment of the interest and principal is refused. There was but little excitement at the cotton exchange to-day, and it seemed to be the general opinion that the effort to create a panic, has failed.

The Clifford house and the new hotel at Hayport, N. J., was burned last night. Loss not known.

Deaths for the week, 453.

Specie shipments over $1,225,000. Imports nearly $6,225,000

PENNSYLVAIA.

GRANT ACCEPTS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—President Grant has accepted the invitation of Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, to participate on the approaching Fourth of July in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the ground in Fairmont Park to the commission for the exhibition of 1876.

TENNESSEE.

THE CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—Leading physicians in Nashville are now, and have been from the first, divided in opinion among themselves on the question whether there has been a single case of real cholera in Nashville during this season. The mortality in the city certainly increased for ten days, until four days ago, it began to decrease. The doctors report cases of whatever nature they may be, as entirely contractable. The average number of deaths are twelve to fifteen a day, and occur mainly among negroes.

INTERMENTS.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—There were only 12 interments here to-day, from all diseases, against 17 yesterday. There were 88 deaths from cholera during the week.

ARKANSAS.

HORSE THIEF KILLED.

LITTLE ROCK, June 14.—A man, whose name is unknown, but who was notorious for horse stealing, was shot and killed in Poose county while playing in his official role on Wednesday.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The reported conversation of General Davis with the representative of the Bulletin is unquestionably correct. The War Department did not believe the report that Gen. Davis had engeged Modocs to fight against Modocs and had gone on a scout with them, but events proved the correctness of the account.

FRANCE.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 14.—The Assembly, by almost a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution ratifying the election of M. Rance as deputy from Lyons.

The Chamber has also appointed a committee to examine into the demand of General L'Admiralt for authority to prosecute M. Rance for acts committed during the reign of the Commune.

Thirteen members of the committee are said to be in favor of granting the authority to General L'Admiralt, and two are opposed to his demand.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, June 14.—The Carlists, commanded by Lizzarraga and Otto, with other bands of Insurgents, entered the Spanish province of Biscay to-day, and an engagement between the Carlists and Republicans has occurred in which the former were victorious, near the town of Oyarzun, in the province of Grepuzeva.

A majority of the Cortes has appointed the Directory Committee, of which Senor Castellar is chairman.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 14.—Raumer, an eminent German historian, is dead.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 20¼; sales 296 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 506 bales; gross 1,655.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 26,600 bales, and the market closed as follows: June, 20¼a20 3-16. July, 20¼a20 9-32. August, 20¼a20¾. September, 18¼. October, 18¼a18 3-8. November, 18. December, 18¼.

Flour heavy and 5a10 cents lower; common to fair extra Southern $5 20a7 90; good to choice $7 90a11. Wheat 1a2c lower and less active. Corn less active and scarce so firm; new mixed western 54a58. Pork firmer at $16 65a16 75. Lard firm at 8¼a8 15-16 for western steam. Naval stores quiet. Groceries quiet. Freights firm.

Money easy at 3a5. Sterling 9 1-16a9¼. Gold 16. Governments heavy and lower. States steady and nominal.

Arrived—Mississippi.

The bank statement shows that loans have increased over ½ million; specie nearly one million; legals tenders over a million; deposits over 3½ million.

LATER—81s 2½; 63s 16½; 64s 16½; 65s 18½; new 19½; 67s 21 3-8; 68s 19½; new 8s 14; 10-40s 13¾. Tennessee 6s 79½; new 79. Virginias 43; new 50. Consols 55; deferred 10. Louisiana 6s 43; new 45. Levee 6s 40; do. 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 90. North Carolinas 27; new 15½; special tax 11. South Carolinas 28; new 15½ April and October 23.

Gold opened at $1 17 and has since declined to $1 16½, with business large and animated. Imports this week amount to $6,218,013, of which $5,902,075 consists of general merchandise, and $1,215,983 of dry goods. Foreign exchange firm and with a good demand for Saturday, on account of the decline in gold. Money continues easy at 3a5 for call loans, and at 6 1-2a7 for prime mercantile paper and Governments rule currency prices, which are governed by gold are lower to-day, with the decline in the premium. Of Southern State bonds $20,000 new Tennessees sold at 79 1-8a79½; $31,000 Missouris at 95 3-8a95 1-2, and $1,000 Alabama 8s of 1893 at 84¾.

The stock market continues firm.

GALVESTON, June 14.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 14 3-4; net receipts 145 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,392; sales 200; stock 26,922.

AUGUSTA, June 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 18; receipts 85 bales; sales 238.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 20 1-2.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17½; receipts 320 bales; shipments 910; stock 22,879.

SAVANNAH, June 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 18½; net receipts 446 bales; sales 328; stock 17,144.

BOSTON, June 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 20½; net receipts 78 bales; gross 78; sales 300; stock 11,000.

MOBILE, June 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 18½; net receipts 97 bales; sales 400; stock 20,787.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Cotton—demand moderate; middlings 18¾; net receipts 855 bales; gross 946; exports to Great Britain 7,903; coastwise 1,697; sales 1,500; last evening 2,000; stock 60,480.

Pork held at $17 75 and offers of $17 50 rejected. Whisky firmer at 94a96. Other articles unchanged.

Sterling exchange 27½; sight ¼ premium. Gold 16¼.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¼a18 3-4; net receipts 300 bales; exports coastwise 138; sales 500; stock 12,903.

WILMINGTON, June 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 5 bales; sales 29; stock 2,836.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and firm. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon shoulders 7½; clear rib sides 9 3-8; clear sides 9¼a9 13. Lard dull and unchaged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Flour dull at $7 00a7 45. Corn quiet at 42a43. Pork quiet and held at $16 50. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8½; kettle 8¾. Bacon in fair demand and firm; jobbing sales of shoulders 7½; clear rib sides held at 9½; clear sides 9 3-8. Whisky firm at 89.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Flour dull and nominal; extra family $5 75. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $17. Bacon firm; shoulders 7 3-8; clear rib sides 9¼a9 9½; clear sides 9¾, packed. Lard quiet and unchanged—tierces 9¼a9 1-2; kegs 10a10 1-4; steam 8 1-2. Whisky steady at 90.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 19 7-8; gross receipts 168 bales; exports coastwise 67; sales 115; stock 3,445.

NORFOLK, June 14.—Cotton firm; low middlings 18; net receipts 540; exports coastwise 795; sales 250; stock 5,443.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—noon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 8 7-8d; Orleans 9 1-8a9 1-4. Cotton to arrive 16th, lower.

LATER.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Sales, American 6,200. Savannah or Charleston shipments, May, 9; July and August delivery, 9; August and September delivery, 9 1-16.

OBITUARY.

TATE—Died at West Point, Ga., on the 14th inst., Dr. H. G. Tate, of paralysis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A 45-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER complete.

SEAY & WALKER,

june15-d1w Rome, Ga.

THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,

—AT—

COLLEGE TEMPLE,

Newnan, Ga.,

JUNE 23d, 24th, 25th, 1873.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

MONDAY, 9 o'clock A. M.—Readings by First and second Divisions.
" 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.—Art Exhibition by Miss Tennyson and Class.
Address by Rev. A. M. Thigpen.
" 8 o'clock P. M.—Annual Concert by Miss Cowart and Class.

TUESDAY, 9 o'clock A. M.—Readings by Junior Class.
" 11½ o'clock A. M.—Masonic Address before Coweta Lodge, by Prof. J. M. Richardson.
" 8 o'clock P. M.—Pastoral and Fairy Festival.

WEDNESDAY, 10 o'clock A. M.—Commencement Exercises.
Alumnæ Essay—Mrs. Lizzie McLendon Bigby, M. A.
Annual Poem—Mrs. Dollie Brewster Woodroof, M. A.
Literary Address—W. G. Whitby, City Editor of The Atlanta Constitution.
" 8 to 12 P. M.—Reception—Complimentary to Graduates.

M. P. KELLOGG, A. M.,
President and Proprietor.

N. B.—Visitors will be passed over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and return for ONE FARE.

By order of L. P. GRANT, supt.

june15-d3t—sun-weds-and sun before 25th

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL UNIMPROVED LOT of 12 acres, on the Georgia Railroad, near Edgewood Church, one mile from the corporate limits. The lot has a constant running stream through it—a beautiful place for a fish pond, or a number of ponds. Apply to Bell & Goldsmith, or myself at my residence in Edgewood. JOHN W. HCaT.

june15-d1w

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Murder in the first degree is generally brought to light, but thousands of quiet murders, of which the world never hears, are committed by the administration of wrong medicines. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the fever-ridden, the rheumatic, are too often poisoned with deadly drugs, when the persistent use of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

with proper precautions as to diet and regimen, would inevitably have worked a speedy and thorough cure. In kidney diseases, bowel complaints, fevers, nervous paroxysms, and all other ailments that reduce the strength and vital power of the system, sustain, restore, purify, cleanse and regulate it with this invaluable saline remedy. Sold by all druggists.

june15-d&w2w

TAXI TAXII

THE BOOKS for receiving returns for State and County Tax, will soon be closed. Come to the City Hall and make your returns and save double tax.

BANK STOCK!

Presidents of Banks and Bank Stockholders, take notice, that bank stock, etc., must be returned by the Stockholders themselves, or by their agents in their own names in the county where they reside.

june15-d3t A. G. GRIER, Receiver.

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER, of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.

Good Shed Lots for Drovers.

All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.

june15-d1w

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

3,000 HALF SACKS Superfine, Extra Family, Extra Family, and Strictly Fancy White Wheat, for sale in lots to suit dealers at very low prices to close consignments.

A. LEYDEN.

TO THE TRADE.

100,000 LBS CLEAR AND CLEAR RIB-BED BULK SIDES at inside prices, for cash, or approved acceptances, due first of next November.

june15-d3t A. LEYDEN.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of William Ralden, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William Ralden, of Meriwether, in the County of Oglethorpe, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. June 13, 1873. JAMES YOUNG, Assignee,

june15-d1aw3w Antioch, Oglethorpe county, Ga.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John J. Upshaw—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of John J. Upshaw, of Milton county, in said District, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. June 14, 1873.

ALFRED H. TEASLEY, Assignee,

june15—d1aw3w Alpharetta, Ga.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Lansburg & Co., Bankrupts No. 681.

All persons interested are notified to show cause before Register Black, Atlanta, Ga., on the 26th day of June, 1873, at 10 A. M., why said Bankrupts should not be discharged from all their debts. The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

june13-d1t W. B. SMITH, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Reuben Webster.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Reuben Webster, of Polk county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. May 26, 1873.

JOSEPH BLANCE, Assignee,

may27-d1aw3w Cedar Town, Ga.

☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of William Watkins—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William Watkins, of Atlanta, in county of Fulton, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. May 30, 1873.

AUGUSTUS B. CULBERSON, Assignee.

may31—d1aw3w

☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Richard J. Mosely—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Richard J. Mosely, of Morgan county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.

PATRICK M. BURNEY, Assignee.

Madison, Ga., May 30, 1873.

may31—d1aw3w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Charles S. Dorsett—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Charles S. Dorsett, of Gordon county, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. May 30, 1873

JOSEPH McDONNELL, Assignee.

may31—d1aw1w

☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—In the matter of Wm. A. Edwards—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William A. Edwards, of Cherokee county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. June 7th, 1873.

EGBERT B. McDANIEL,

june10-d1aw2w Of Cartersville, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Baldwin Copeland, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Baldwin Copeland. The above named Bankrupt of the county of Greene, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition.

SEABORN REESE, Assignee.

june10—d1aw3w

In the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of William Whitten, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William Whitten, of Whitfield county, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. June 2d, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON,

june3-d1aw3w Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Hiram Johnson—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Hiram Johnson, of Cherokee county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. June 10th, 1873.

SAMUEL T. HOUSTON,

june13-d1aw3w of Cherokee county, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John Moore—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of John Moore, of Floyd county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. June 10th, 1873.

PETER M. SHEISLY,

june13-d1aw3w of Rome, Ga., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Robert Widows—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Robert Widows, of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. June 10th, 1873.

THOMAS W HOOPER,

june13-d1aw3w of Atlanta, Assignee.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE NORTHern District of Georgia—In the matter of Elisha Brewer, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of Elisha Brewer. The above named bankrupt, of the county of Morgan in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.

SEABORN REESE, Assignee.

may30-d1aw3w

In the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Wallis Warren, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Wallis Warren, of Rome, in the county Floyd, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said district. May 31, 1873.

PETAH M. SHEIDLY, Assignee.

june1-d1aw3w

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Levi C. Wells, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Levi C. Wells, of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district, May 31, 1873.

THOMAS T. WEYMORELAND,

june1-d1aw3w Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Abner Partee—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Abner Partee, of Morgan county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District. June 11, 1873

CHARLES P. BARRETT, Assignee,

june13-d1aw3w Madison, Ga.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people want for us in their respective localities, their whole time or odd moments. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

sept13-y1y

Theories of College Education.

BY REV. A. J. BATTLE D. D.,

President of Mercer University.

The subject of education in its multiform aspects is engrossing the public mind at present to an extent unprecedented in history. Along with the general awakening in other departments of intellectual activity, a deep and wide-spread concern exists in reference to this profoundly important question. Governments acknowledge its paramount national value, and publicists and statesmen recognize it as one of the potential forces of civilization. No little of the most important legislation of modern times has reference to this great interest—an interest which convulses parliaments, dissolves cabinets and agitates kingdoms.

The example of Prussia is often adduced in illustration of the superior advantages of a State that has appreciated and wisely utilized this mighty agent of national greatness; and her recent rapid ascent to the summit of national glory and military preeminence is generally ascribed to her valuable system of universal education.

A well organized educational machinery is a nation's tower of strength, and good institutions of learning the noblest monument of a people. Whether these institutions be established by the State, by religious or benevolent corporations, or by individual enterprise, they conduce to the highest welfare of the people and to the weal and advancement of the nation.

The organization and adjustment of an educational system is of supreme importance, and the highest wisdom and talent should be invoked to design and construct the machinery which is to develop and mould the intellect of the nation—to prepare the rising youth of the country for their mission of honor and usefulness, and to elevate the people to a plane of commanding influence.

The German system is perhaps the most perfect in its structure anywhere to be found. The State taking in charge the training of the entire body of its citizens, like Sparta under the Lycurgan statutes, provides a wise scheme of education for the youth of the country. Laying the foundation in the Kindergartens, or primary schools, it carries on the work through the Gymnasien up to the grand University that crowns the educational edifice.

In the German system, the Gymnasia occupy relatively the place of our high schools and colleges, embracing the highest studies of the academy and all, perhaps, but the very highest branches of the college. Their Universities provide for the most thorough and exhaustive study of any branch or branches of science or human knowledge. The Gymnasia are schools for mental training and discipline, embracing a curriculum of studies extending through a period of seven or eight years, arranged with the view of a harmonious and symmetrical development of the intellectual powers. A student who has accomplished these studies is fitted by the discipline and mental vigor thus acquired to successfully engage in the ordinary vocations of life, and qualified by the maturity of his powers to enter upon the higher studies of the university. The university with its various "faculties," its vast circle of sciences, and its large body of learned professors, invites the "matured gymnast," or man of equally liberal culture from other quarters, to explore any field of knowledge to which his taste may incline him, or to pursue any line of research to which he may be impelled by a noble ambition or professional aspiration, and assures him that he may there pierce the depths of his favorite science, and, casting off the shackles of scholastic authority, may become a master, an expounder, a creator in that chosen realm.

In America, especially in the section in which we live, the college is the place where "higher education" is usually sought, the academy seldom attempting to furnish more than the rudiments of this advanced culture, and the university in its true sense being almost unknown. There is, therefore, an interest attaching to the college in which every friend of culture, every lover of his country and his race must share. As a body of professed educators consecrated to the work of mind development, you, gentlemen of the association, must feel a profound interest in this, as well as in every other subject connected with our noble enterprise. The several grades in the educational fabric are so linked by bonds of relationship, so many interlacing and interpenetrating filaments of affinity and influence running through the whole framework of the structure that each portion must sympathize with every other part. The college instructor must feel an interest in the proper conduct of the academy, the teacher of the high school in that of the college, while every grade must recognize the importance of judicious and thorough methods of primary and grammar school instruction. It is with the conviction of the close relationship of all the institutions that compose our educational system, that I venture to claim the interest of all educators and friends of culture in the theme I shall attempt to discuss, viz: Theories of College Education.

Among the questions of moment touching education in colleges are the following:

1. Should the aim of college education be to develop and discipline the mind or to specially qualify for practical affairs?

2. Should the subjects of study be arranged into an inflexible curriculum compulsory to every pupil, or open to the free choice of applicants?

3. Should classical or scientific studies preponderate in our courses of college education?

5. Should instruction be given on the inquisitorial plan of the recitation, or on the lecture and competitive examination system?

5. Should college discipline be maintained upon the coercive or voluntary method, the conduct of the student to be regulated by a body of laws, with penalties for violation, or the student to be left to his own general guidance, the college interposing only in extreme cases?

These are all topics of great interest and practical moment. The quickened spirit of inquiry—the characteristic of the age—is sifting old systems, and demonstrating much that has received veneration in the past to be worthless chaff. Measures of reform in government, in the church and in the schools are flaunted before the public eye, each claiming the merit of correcting abuses, curing evils and inaugurating the era of perfection. But while it is not the part of wisdom to assume a stolid attitude in the face of enlightened progress, and though under the indurating influence of traditional prejudices we may subside into intellectual fossils while the world around us is pulsating and thrilling with a new life; yet it is certainly not rational to abandon hastily a safe and tried conservatism to catch at every passing innovation that comes to us under the guise of reform.

The time allotted will not permit a discussion of all these topics interesting and important as they are. I shall, therefore, draw upon your patience only while I present some thoughts upon the first and second of these questions.

1. The first respects the aim and character of college education. Should it be gymnastic or technical, having for its main object the development and cultivation of the mental powers or the preparation of the student for some special business, vocation or profession? The advocates of this latter theory, the technical, hold that those are most successful in life, who by special training in a particular line of study qualify themselves for their chosen vocation, and that everything beyond this is a waste of time, talent and energy.

They urge that for one who has in view the occupation of a mechanic, farmer, merchant, physician, lawyer, divine or any other business or profession, to spend years in the pursuit of studies that have no direct bearing on his life-calling, is irrational and absurd; that special and technical education to fit him for his vocation is the dictate of wisdom and the path to success. The want of the age, they maintain, is practical education, and the colleges should adapt their courses of study to this demand.

On the other hand, the supporters of the gymnastic theory contend that the constitution of the mind indicates the propriety of such a course of education as will secure a broader and more generous culture than would be effected by the narrow scheme of studies contemplated in the technical theory. The human intellect, say they, is a complex spiritual organism made up of many faculties designed for man's well-being and usefulness, and that the inevitable result of applying the mind to one class of studies is to unduly stimulate one class of faculties to the neglect of the others, to produce a partial, one-sided development, and thus to defeat the design of nature, which aims at the symmetrical evolution of the various faculties.

They urge, moreover, that the utilitarian theory overlooks the true end of our being, which is the cultivation of our higher nature for its own sake, for the Creator's glory, and human happiness; and substitutes an object which philosophy and religion both pronounce at least subordinate, and which if exclusively pursued must degrade the character and demoralize the world. The object of man's being, according to this hypothesis, is the attainment of material good—to make him rich, comfortable, independent. It is the old doctrine, that "man must live by bread alone," and leads by natural degrees to the idea, too rapidly resolved into practice, that money is the *summum bonum*, the ultimatum of human endeavor. It is contended that the result of this materialistic doctrine is seen in the mania for money-getting, which infects our whole people from President to the lowest type of citizen and its legitimate fruits appear in the appalling and gigantic robberies in our cities and in the frauds, defalcations, venality and corruption of government officials and of members of Congress.

They maintain furthermore that generous liberal culture expanding, as it does, the intellect as a whole, promoting a broader intelligence, so far from diminishing the capacity to acquire the highest skill and success in business greatly enhances it. Place a young man, whose powers have been liberally cultivated, at the threshhold of any business whatever, and, other things being equal, he will far surpass the man of limited culture in acquiring and practicing his art or profession. There is that in superior culture which marks a man wherever you find him—exacts admiration and homage, gives power and influence, and places a premium upon his services. With less experience he will command a higher price, for his superior intelligence and sagacity will give him the advantage even over one who has served a longer apprenticeship. This truth is an obvious one, when the professions are regarded, but even in mechanical and industrial pursuits it is forcibly applicable.

It is doubtless apparent to my audience, to which of these theories the speaker inclines. Yet let it not be inferred that I am opposed to technical education. On the contrary, I most decidedly favor it, and would encourage in every proper way. I would have thoroughly skilled artisans, and merchants and agriculturists trained for their business by special courses of instruction. But let not this technical preparation usurp the place of disciplinary education, which it should be the chief office of the college to furnish. I would have a broad and deep foundation of mental culture laid in the college, and upon this basis I would erect the superstructure of the chosen profession or business—in the university for the learned profession, and in the polytechnic or scientific school for the mechanic or industrial pursuit, if such supplementary courses are accessible.

The youth emerging from the German gymnasium with mind strengthened, matured, disciplined by the exercise it has received from the close well adjusted curriculum, is a "gymnast" indeed, competent to grapple with the greater difficulties pertaining to the mastery of the one great science to which he is to bend his energies in the university. And from this departure, he is not in the same peril of one sided or partial development, as before his gymnastic training. Rather will his special, methodical researches add to the comprehensive grasp and discipline of his powers. Only with reference to one thus previously trained, can it be said on his undertaking the exhaustive study of his favorite science, that "he levels the separating walls of the different academic schools, and restores the living unity of the *universitas literarum*."

Says Professor Von Sybel, of the University of Boun, "with regard to its subjects, the university aims at the technical preparation for some special calling; with regard to its method of instruction, it maintains the principle of a general education."

But these aims cannot be successfully secured in the absence of previous scholastic discipline. I contend, therefore, that in our colleges the gymnastic or disciplinary principle should be kept prominently in view. The central idea of the college is culture, and this should not be made to yield to the pressure of a popular demand for practical education.

The doctrine I would first impress is this, that education should by no means be exclusively technical; that all those who have the opportunity should attain to the higher and broader culture; that we should have the largest possible number of men of liberal education in our professions, our counting houses, farms and our workshops. This enlarged culture and general scholarship, which includes a wide and varied course of studies in language, science and philosophy, will expand, strengthen and ennoble the powers, give a broader intellectual vision, a more vigorous grasp, a higher capacity of thought, a deeper wisdom and a more accurate judgment, founded upon a wider basis of knowledge, and will enable the votary of any art or profession to rise to a loftier success in the vocation of his choice. And to this end I would urge that the college proper, known for centuries as the school of Liberal Arts, hold its place in the educational system as the conservator of intellectual culture and the promoter of liberal education. I would not have it usurp the place of the polytechnic school, in which the various mechanical and industrial arts are taught; nor to attempt to furnish the facilities for the thorough and exhaustive study of any specialty in language, science or philosophy as are afforded in the great Universities of Europe. Let it have and maintain its place in the educational edifice, and while modified and adapted to the circumstances and the times, let it not lose its distinctive character for imparting that harmonious discipline which makes the true man and fits him for the highest ends of his being.

2. The other question I propose to touch is closely related to the first, viz: Whether collegiate studies should be prescribed or elective, in other words, whether a rigid curriculum should be laid off and made compulsory for every matriculant, or the subjects distributed into separate and independent schools, and a free election of studies afforded to all?

There are advantages and disadvantages in every scheme. The curricular system may be recommended on the ground that it is more cheaply and easily operated, being less complicated and requiring a smaller force of instructors; that it involves the formation of regular classes, which preserve their identity throughout the course, creating lively emulation, a zealous *esprit du corps*, and ardent attachment to *alma mater*; that it secures a just, regular and symmetrical development of the intellectual powers, such as no partial scheme can afford; that it is the venerable instrument by which the ablest scholars, divines, statesmen, orators, jurists and literary men of England and America have been fitted for their distinguished careers.

On the other hand it may be urged against it, that a rigid, unplastic system for minds of every variety of capacity and taste is unphilosophical; that many who seek education at the college have neither time nor means to pursue to any extent a wide range of studies; that with such unequal preparation as is obtained in the preparatory schools, it is impossible to classify students upon any rigid method; that in consequence of the vast extension of the sphere of human knowledge within a few years, no curriculum can be found which would embrace a moiety of the branches of useful and valuable erudition now open to the student.

The elective system is advocated on the claim that it obviates the disadvantages of the prescribed method, by giving free scope to the capacity and taste of the student, allowing him to pursue such branches as he can carry on with pleasure and profit to himself, not burdening him with studies for which he has no taste or ability; that it gives opportunity to the indigent and those of advanced years to take up just the branches most necessary and practically useful, and to complete them in the time limited by their circumstances; that students of unequal opportunities and preparation may pursue just those studies for which they are prepared without being kept back by those in arrears or unduly hurried by those in advance; that each one stands on his own merits, and is admitted to degrees and honors not because his class has passed over so much ground, but because of his individual scholarship, and that thus a sounder education is given to those who attain to degrees, while the superficial scholar goes unrewarded.

Per contra, it may be urged that, conceding its superiority, for argument's sake, the successful operation of such a scheme requires a very large force of instructors to meet so many various wants of independent electors, and, therefore, the expensiveness of the system is not in proportion to the advantages claimed; that it is an objection to the plan that applicants for our colleges are almost invariably incompetent by reason of youth, immaturity and crudity of mind to make a judicious election; that indolence is a vice of human nature, conspicuously so of boy nature, and therefore the tendency will be to exercise their taste in the selection of the least difficult studies without regard to utility; that the same vice will induce them to discontinue short of the consummation of their course; that ambition will be satisfied with the completion of a single school, as this secures a diploma and the name of graduate; that the irregularity of classification prevents the preservation of class-spirit, the influence of emulation and the feeling of intimate and permanent identification with *alma mater*; that a very insignificant portion of those who matriculate pursue a sufficiently extensive course to give them the advantage of liberal culture; that the system being such as to encourage partial, irregular and incomplete education is a premium upon indolence, dwarfs the genius of the youth of our country, narrows down the scholarship of the age, degrades the general intelligence and demoralizes the cause of education.

I have endeavored to state as fairly as possible the advantages and disadvantages of each theory. Yet I suspect that my funambulation has not been so deftly performed as to disguise my own preference or the inclination of my judgment.

The University proper, at least such as I think deserves the name, the central idea of which is technical preparation for some sphere of activity or the thorough mastery of some special science, must necessarily adopt the scheme of independent academic schools with the consequent election of studies. It claims to give full instruction in any one branch of the circle of human knowledge—in literature, history, philosophy, mathematics, natural science—in the trivium and quadrivium—besides the learned professions of divinity, law and medicine. The presumption of the university is that applicants for any of these departments have enjoyed previous culture and are qualified by knowledge and discipline both to choose wisely, and to grapple successfully with the profound questions that lie in the depths of their chosen science, to engage in original researches, and to make contributions to the stock of human knowledge.

Do we not need an instrument for fitting them for this high career, as well as for the duties of life? Do we not need a course of gymnastic studies, arranged by the wisdom of experience for the use of the intellectual minors that come to our colleges? Do we not need to guard them in their immaturity and inexperience from errors that may be harmful for life and detrimental to education in general? Do we not need some appliance that will stimulate them to tasks which though at first difficult and perhaps distasteful are, nevertheless, essential to healthful discipline? The University of Virginia, that grand monument to the sagacity of Thomas Jefferson, is in its structure a real University. If it practically adheres to its original plan, and admits only those of sufficient age and culture to reap the advantages of its admirable faculties of instruction, it deserves to be cherished with pride. Its eminence and popularity have made it the object of attention and study to the institutions of the country, especially in the South. We fear the effect of her example—without any fault of hers, perhaps—has been deleterious in one respect. I refer to the fact that almost every college in the South, emulating her example, has abandoned its venerated curriculum consecrated by the wisdom of centuries, and substituted the elective system. There are now scarcely any Colleges—all claim, whatever the name by which they are called, to be Universities in fact. The result is, we have no regular courses of study—no standard of admission, no scheme for even development—the classics are neglected, and irregularity is the rule. The preparatory schools have caught the contagion, boys study just what they please, the Greek language is almost literally dead, and it is an exceptional case for an applicant for college to know anything except the rudiments of Latin. Even the Female Schools have taken the university fever and little girls and misses are gravely asked to elect the studies they are to pursue, and to engage in competitive examinations for a diploma in an independent school.

Should not this universal rush to an unwholesome extreme be checked Should not judicious restraints be put upon this license, tending rapidly to intellectual anarchy? Shall the clamor for practical education, for so-called intellectual emancipation, drown the voice of calm judgment and deliver us over to a chaos more deplorable than the yoke of an unmitigated despotism? Is there no conservation of conflicting forces, that shall secure the mind of the age against the iron-clad tyranny of one system and the unbridled licentiousness of the other?

Herbert Spencer, in his ingenious work on education, describes three stages in the progress of ideas: First, the phase of the unanimity of the ignorant; secondly, that of the diversity of the multitude; thirdly, that of the unanimity of the wise. On the subject under discussion, we are in the second or transition stage. Old foundations are broken up and men are running to and fro proposing this and that theory, and nothing is settled, nothing permanent. Meanwhile the youth of the country are growing up, and subjected to some kind of training, good, bad or indifferent.

There is such a thing as the due resolution of opposing forces in nature. The just equilibrium of moral and intellectual elements is quite as important as the balancing of physical powers. The composition of extremes in a system of education may produce a resultant as beneficial as that which is caused by the co-operation of the central and centrifugal forces of nature.

Let us recognize the progress of discovery and invention, the material advancement and tastes of the age, and give due prominence to the claims of physical science. Let us appreciate the peculiar breadth, harmony and refinement of classical culture before us yet not overlook the demands of the times for practical knowledge. Let us wisely arrange our curricula, which shall be more liberal than the former prescriptive and proscriptive systems and which, admitting of some election, shall not degenerate into the license of unbridled option.

Were I asked to construct a scheme of collegiate studies, I would lay off a system which should contain a due proportion of the classical and scientific element, which should be both gymnastic, promotive of high intellecual discipline—and technical, conducive to skill in practical affairs, which should modify the rigidness of the old curriculum, yet avoid the freedom of independent schools and an unrestricted election.

I would construct an educational tree, whose trunk rising from widely extending and deeply penetrating roots of academic preparation, should represent the first two years of the college course. I would have this strongly classical, this element comprising at least one-half the branches of study, the other half being divided between mathematics and the elements of physical science. This course would occupy the attention of the student at that period of life, when intellectual discipline is of paramount importance, and when by reason of immaturity and inexperience he is incapable of forming a proper judgment of his line of study. The modicum of science introduced into this early part of the course will cultivate his perceptive faculties, the mathematics will give him concentration and develop his powers of reasoning, the classics will cultivate memory, imagination and taste, and at the same time will give exercise to his higher reflective faculties. The discipline of these two years will strengthen and evolve the powers to a certain degree, while age and experience are doing their work of maturing those powers. If at the completion of this stem, the student desires to retire, he is competent by his attainments and culture to engage successfully in the ordinary vocations of life, and may even enter a professional career with promise of success.

But the probability is that he would prosecute his education to the end. Feeling the advantage already gained, and with the *esprit du corps* engendered by association he would not willingly forego the benefits of still higher achievement. The glittering goal and the golden prize would loom into full view, and would beckon him onward and upward.

From the trunk of this educational tree five distinct brances should extend each a line of prescribed study, each a well adjusted curriculum. Two of these branches should represent a period of two years each, while the others should each mark a one year's course. Of the two longer branches, one should embrace the studies, substantially, of the last two years of the old curriculum, in which classical studies with a due admixture of mathematics, science and the English humanities prevailed; the other a branch in which the classical element should be eliminated, and its place occupied by a larger infusion of scientific and philological studies. Of the shorter courses, one might be arranged for agricultural, another an engineering and mining, another a commercial school. Just at the point of ramification, the elective feature of the system would begin to operate. Between these five lines of study, the classical, the scientific, the agricultural, the engineering and commercial, each being a curriculum properly arranged, the student should have an election. If he look forward to a professional career, or is ambitious of literary culture, he would probably choose the classical course; if he prefer the pursuits or science or the mechanical arts, at the same time desiring extended culture and attainment, he would elect the scientific course. If, however, limited time or means, or natural inclination prompt him to commercial or agricultural life or the profession of an engineer, he would make choice of either of the three shorter courses to which his life-calling points. Thus provision would be made for every variety of taste and inclination, and this without the sacrifice of essential discipline. Thus we would combine the gymnastic with the practical, the one promoting elevated culture and meeting the demand for higher education, the other stopping short of the most advanced mental accomplishment, yet qualifying for a special sphere of business. Thus provision would be made for an election, not of individual studies, but of curricula or lines of study—an election, not by crude, intellectual minors incapable of judicious choice, but by intellects qualified to choose by a thorough course of preliminary training. Thus we should maintain an elevated standard of admission, which would react upon the preparatory schools, making them more comprehensive and harmonious in the education they give. Thus by a composition of extremes, the close and the elective, the classical and the scientific, the gymnastic and the technical, we should produce an educational resultant, which would satisfy both the demands of sound scholarship and a resonable materialism. Thus we should continue to have men of enlarged culture in the learned professions and swaying society, and men of good education in the walks of business.

We have thus outlined our scheme of college education. In the absence of the German University, it may serve a substitute for both gymnasium and university, combining certain features of both, and adapted to the present phase of culture in the South; and even with the university it would have its place, fitting many of its students for the university, and meeting the wants of many who could not and would not resort to that higher and completer training.

Porcelain Lined Pumps.

We have just received a lot of

Shallow and Deep Well Pumps,

(PORCELAIN LINED,)

and have more coming. All in want of good Pumps, call early.

We can have them put in well's in the city.

For Sale Cheap.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
20 Alabama street.
junel2-d1w

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. J. Ashford retiring.

The business will be continued under the same firm name of Wood & Ashford, by Thomas Wood and C. H. Ashford, with whom all settlements will, in future, be made. The new firm solicits a continuance of the public patronage.

THOMAS WOOD,
R. J. ASHFORD.
Atlanta, Ga., June 10, 1873. junel3-dtf

LANDRUM & BRO.,

Peachtree Street,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR STOCK OF FAMILY Groceries a large lot of TOYS and CONFECTIONERIES, at very low prices. Also, a SODA FOUNT, where you can get good ice-cold soda water at five cents a glass.

Give them a call. jel4 1w

Send Us Your Address,

AND WE WILL MAIL YOU FREE OF CHARGE a specimen copy of the *Southern Musical Journal* containing $1 00 worth of choice music, together with our catalogue of sheet music and music books, illustrated catalogues and reduced prices of Pianos and Mason and Hamlin Organs. Also price lists of Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Strings and imported Musical Merchandise, and circulars of the Novelty Hand Printing Presses.

LUDDEN & BATES
jel4-wlm Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

15 or 20 Shares

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD Stock for sale at office of Atlanta and West Point Road, Atlanta, Ga.

jel4-d3t

[City Official Advertisement.]

STREET DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF ATLANTA, June 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, June 27th, instant, for such paving as may be required by the Mayor and Council and not contracted for by the property owners or agents.

Bids will be received for Payments in Bricks, Composition and Granite Stone, per superficial yard, and directed to the Clerk of Council.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. C. YOUNG,
Chairman Street Committee.
junel2—fri-sun-tues-til27th-inst.

To Bridge Builders.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF Atlanta, Georgia, at their last regular meeting, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, July 4th, 1873, for

Building a First-class Iron Bridge

across the railroad cut on Broad street in the city of Atlanta. The south end of the bridge is on a skew and at 70 feet wide, the west side is 140 feet 7½ inches between abutment faces, and the east side 139 feet 4½ inches between abutment faces. It is 21 feet from grade to top of railroad rails and 16½ feet clearance is necessary. Or the bridge will contain two 16 feet drive ways and two 8 feet walk ways (all in the clear) with four booths, one on each corner outside of the walk ways one panel front and 12½ feet deep, and chords at 40 feet apart would be respectively 135 feet on the west and 134 feet on the east between abutment faces with same grade and clearance as above. The bridge must bear 1,500 pounds burden per foot lineal, with a factor of safety of 5 to 1.

Bids will be made for the bridge complete and accompanied with plans and specifications and directed to the Clerk of Council.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Any further information will be furnished on application to the City Engineer.

DANIEL A. McDUFFIE,
Chairman Com. Public Buildings and Grounds.
junel0—tues&sun-til4th-9tues-2suns

CATOOSA SPRINGS

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HEALTH and PLEASURE

The Brightest Spot in the Sunny South.

ARE located in the PIEDMONT REGION OF GEORGIA, twenty-five miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., and within two miles of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. These Springs, sixty-seven in number, embrace

Every Variety of Mineral Water

Found in the famous mountains of Virginia, White, Red, and Black sulphur, Alkaline, Alum, Chalybeate, Magnesian, Soda and Iodine; as also the waters characterising the Montvale Springs of Tennessee, and Indian Springs of Georgia; all of which are to be found here in abundance, while in the case of this "Magic Vale," affording a specific cure for Dyspepsia, Consumption, Gout, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, all kinds of Cutaneous Affections, and in fact, every disease that human flesh is heir to.

Connection is made by all trains of the Western and Atlantic Railroad with a line of first-class stages for the Springs, where you arrive in about fifteen minutes.

Board..... ....$50 per month.

Visitors will be greeted with STRAINS OF STIRRING MUSIC, and an

"OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME"

The Hotel and Cottage Buildings are in thorough condition, newly painted, and furnished with entirely new appointments.

The table will be first-class in every particular. A magnificent Ball Room, one hundred by thirty feet, and elegantly fitted parlors.

Billiard and Bar Room, seventy-five feet long, and a capacious Bowling Saloon.

Direct Telegraphic and Postal Communication.

The buildings and grounds will be handsomely illuminated with gas, and every attraction will be afforded the visitors to Catoosa Springs.

The above Watering Place will be opened to patrons, June 1, 1873, by

W. C. HEWITT.
junel3—d&wlm a-c

NACOOCHEE VALLEY,

WHITE COUNTY, GEORGIA.

THE VALLEY HOUSE

WILL be completed by the 15th instant, and ready for visitors.

Parties desiring Board for the Summer months in this most delightful climate, will do well by applying to the undersigned at an early day.

Board from $20 to $30 per month.

junel2—d1m J. I. GREEN, Proprietor.

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

26 DANFORTH CAP SPINNING FRAMES, with an abundance of Preparatory Machinery, all with the latest improvements and specially put up for spinning warps for the Philadelphia market, is offered for sale in one lot. It may be seen running at Hoboken, N. J., 7 miles above Paterson, on the Erie Railway, or address, at same place, J. T. Z.
junel1—d8t

Splendid Lot for Sale.

WALLACE & FOWLER,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT CORNER LOT,

The best Unimproved Business Lot

In the center of the city, for Sale.

The owners have made other purchases and do not need it. Apply at once. junel3-dtf

TIME EXTENDED.

I AM authorized by the Governor to extend the time till the 15th instant, in which the charters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad may be present to be examined and audited. After that date none will be received. Persons holding these bills will "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

J. A. R. HANKS, Auditor.
June 5, 1873. junes-d15

NOTICE.

W. L. ELTON, for several years past Director of Music at the Episcopal Military Academy of Connecticut, and now Organist and Conductor of Music at St. Philip's Church, will take a limited number of scholars on the piano in harmony and in vocal culture. Best of references given.

Communications left at Phillips & Crew, or Oliford, Wood & Co's. Music Store will receive prompt attention.

junes-d1y

The Constitution Job Office

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID

NEW JOB PRESS,

And a large stock of Material, we are better prepared than ever to do

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We flatter ourselves that no office in the State can turn out better work, or with more dispatch, than ours.

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WITH OUR FIVE SPLENDID STEAM JOB PRESSES, and an abundant supply of all kinds of JOB TYPE, and the BEST WORKMEN IN THE CITY, we bid defiance to the world in Job Work.

Give us a trial.

Address CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE
may21—d1f

THREE BUGS.

Three little bugs in a basket,
Had lovely room for two;
And one was yellow and one was black,
And one like me or you.
The house was small, no doubt, for all;
But what should three bugs do?

Three little bugs in a basket,
Had hardly crumbs for two;
And all were selfish in their hearts,
The same as I or you.
The strong ones said, "We will eat the bread,
And that is what we'll do."

Three little bugs in a basket,
Had the beds but two would hold;
So all three fell to quarreling—
The white, the black, and the gold,
And two of the bugs got under the rugs,
And one was out in the cold.

So that was left in the basket,
Without a crumb to chew
It turned to wrap himself withal,
And the wind across him blew,
And one of the rugs from off the bugs;
And so the quarrel grew!

And so there was none in the basket—
Ah, pity 'tis 'tis true!
For that was frozen and starved, at last,
Its strength from the weakness drew.
The rugs from both of the bugs,
Had killed and ate them, too!

Two white bugs five in a basket,
With more than they can hold,
Now to me, they had better agree—
The white, the black, and the gold—
Before what comes, of beds and crumbs,
For leave no bug in the cold!

OUR IRISH LETTER.

GREEN ERIN.

Superb Scenery—Blarney Castle and the Blarney Stone—Emigration—Railway Hotel. Lakes of Killarney.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
May 17, 1873.

Editors Constitution: As we steamed across the bay to Queenstown, we thought at first the bay was not as pretty as represented but changed our mind as it came into view.

QUEENSTOWN

appears like a crescent on the western shore of the bay. We stopped long enough to see the prettiest part of it, and the street that faces the bay is certainly beautiful. On our right, as we walked along, the ground rose abruptly to a great height, with very handsome private residences with elegant gardens, built on what seemed almost impassible places as the hills were almost perpendicular, but terraces and elegant walls of stone had accomplished wonders, and with Ireland's magnificent flowers and foliage, rendered it one of the handsomest streets we have ever seen.

In the town it seemed that

EVERYBODY WAS TAKING HOLIDAY.

I could not understand it at first, but soon found that nearly every soul we saw was waiting for the ships to sail in order to embark for America. The agent of the Cunard line told us that

THIRTEEN THOUSAND EMIGRANTS

had left this one port in the past month. At 2 P. M., we took the boat for Cork, which is fourteen miles up the river Lee; and

SUCH A LOVELY RIDE

I can. We can well understand why Ireland is called the Emerald Isle. Such green we never conceived of, the grass and trees are like nothing we have ever seen. The velvety lawns of Central Park look poorly compared with the

GORGEOUS RICHNESS OF IRISH FIELDS.

The River Lee is a broad, quiet river, bordered with lovely hills and valleys on either side, with country seats of the wealthy people, the grounds around which are simply perfection. For seven miles before we reached Cork, there is a walk and drive for the people along the bank of the river, supported by a stone wall rising directly from the water, which can only be equalled by the very best drives in Central Park; even better for it, as well as all the roads here, are made of the white rock which we see everywhere and so the roads are perfectly even, hard and white. We met on the road a

REAL OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN

who entertained us all the way with descriptions of the country, etc. About 3 P. M. we arrived at

CORK

and was disappointed at not finding the filth and dirt that we have heard so much said about. Most of the streets are broad and splendidly paved, but the poor people are most miserably poor, bare-headed, barefooted and scarcely enough rags to cover them.

We had a dinner, a good night's rest and a good breakfast. And here let me say that we eat our first mutton chops. You can't imagine how good they were. At 8 o'clock we were seated in a jaunting car, and our way to

BLARNEY CASTLE

six miles from Cork. The road lay along the side of a range of hills; on the right the pleasure grounds of the country places of the rich people and nobility; on the left the ground descended abruptly to the river Lee, which wound along like a silvery ribbon, nearly 100 feet below among the green fields covered with daisies and other wild flowers. Blarney Castle is a fine old ruin; one part was a fortress and the other a dwelling for the family. The

FAMOUS BLARNEY STONE

hung from the top window of the tower by two iron hooks or supports, in a most difficult position to kiss. Our companion accomplished the feat, but we had to content ourselves with kissing a part which had been broken off and put in a convenient place for the ladies.

We got back to Cork in time to take the train for

KILLARNEY,

and reached here in time for dinner. Directly opposite the hotel is a convent and church of

FRANCISCAN MONKS,

and so after dinner, we went to church, and here, though thousands of miles from home, we felt as not quite a stranger as the benediction hymn was being sung by the choir. We could close our eyes and imagine ourselves in our church in Atlanta. But it was necessary to close our eyes on the congregation. For the most part they were bare-headed, bare-footed and ragged. Our hearts bled for them. In all their poverty and misery they clung to their faith. On our right, touching our elbow, knelt one of Ireland's most wretched beggars, in squalid rags; on our left, a wealthy gentleman from New Jersey, who is traveling in Europe with his family. We realized how wide the Catholic Church spreads her arms to embrace her children.

Of our visit to the lakes we will speak in our next.

BEE.

THE BENDER SHAMBLES.

A Hairbreadth Escape from the Clutches of the Fiends.

Numerous are the reminiscenses of the bloody home of the Kansas assassins, which correspondents are dishing up for the entertainment of readers fond of ghastly narrations. Among them we find that the following in an Independence (Kansas) letter to the Chicago Times:

Two residents of this city, named Gordon and Weitzel, tell of a hair-breadth escape they had in the Bender shambles.

Mr. Weitzel was suffering from a painful swelling in the face, and, accompanied by his friend Gordon, he repaired to "Professor Miss Katie Bender," who offered an infallible cure for all diseases, to place himself under her treatment. She examined the swelling, professed herself capable of curing it, and then set about the remedy in her characteristic manner. Being meal time, she offered to furnish them dinner to which the visitors acceded. Chairs were set for the two men, one on each side of the table, so as to bring their heads in close proximity to the death screen, and viands were placed before them. The Bener males disappeared, and were doubtless ready with their hammers to drop their victims while in the enjoyment of their dinners.

But for some reason which these men cannot explain, they refused to set down to the table, and emptied their plates standing at the counter. At this perversity, Prof. Kate became angry, and seasoned their diet with acetic remarks. Hereupon the Benders, *pere et fils*, issued from behind the screen and repaired to the barn, a few rods from the house, and the two guests began to regard these movements as suspicious. Providentially, two wagons drove by as they entered their buggy, and to this circumstance they attribute their escape from the house.

Gordon says, with a half serious air: "I experienced strange sensation when I visited that orchard last Wednesday, and saw the row of decaying bodies lying festering upon the ground. I had a clear conviction that I was still alive; and prized my life as of some value to myself at least; but when I thought how narrowly I had escaped being one more to lay beside those corpses; instead of being witness to the scene, I declare I had to rub my members over briskly to relieve the flesh creeping that came over me, and turn away from the ghastly sight as too horrible to think over. I regard my escape from death as so close that there really no fun in it."

These benders seem to have had their own notions about conducting business. In a populous city, where competition is keen, they would have made very successful trades people. A sordid hankering for money was a controlling passion, but this was acten upon by a sort of diabolical superstition. Katie was the inspired ruler, the pythoness. Through her the evil one made his will known, the other members being the "executing ministers."

But there was a method in this madness. These persons who placed themselves within their power seem to have been most obnoxious to the satanic influence, who bore indications of having money in their possession. She was often astray in her divinations, as some of the victims are known to have been almost penniless. But she was the diviner; and whatever mode of treatment she prescribed for the guests would be accorded them. Some were driven from the house with threats and execrations, a portion received civil treatment, and a number were singled out for sacrafice. I have mentioned the woman who sat down to an array of pistols and knives for supper, and whose life was to depend upon a consultation with the spirit, whether they should order her to be killed or not.

THE ELKHORN BRIDGE ACCIDENT

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Fish Turned Into the River—Roadmaster Cary Killed.

From the Omaha Bee, June 9]

The first serious accident that has happened on the Union Pacific railroad for a long time occurred yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, at the crossing of the Elkhorn river, twenty-eight miles from Omaha. The western-bound passenger train that left this city at nearly noon was slowly passing over the trestle-work to the bridge, when suddenly the trestle-work gave way, precipitating the engine, tender and fish car into ten feet of water, and the mail car about a third into the stream. The shock caused by the stoppage of the train was but slight as it was running only at the rate of three miles an hour, but the crash of the falling trestle-work and the precipitated locomotive, tender, and fish car was very loud and startling, and was heard throughout the whole length of the train.

At the time of its occurrence there were in the cab of the locomotive Engineer Wood, Fireman Joseph Hays and Roadmaster Cary. When the engine went down it sank wholly under water, and the tender ran into the cab and the fish car collided with the tender. The three men in the cab did not have time to escape till they were under water. Engineer Wood and his fireman then crawled out of the cab windows and swam a distance of two rods under water, down stream, doing so in order to escape anything that might fall upon them. Engineer Wood, after coming to the surface, succeeded by great struggles in reaching a telegraph pole and clinging to it, while Fireman Hays struck on a sand-bar, and there stood in water up to his waist. Roadmaster Cary was seen by the firemen a few moments after he got upon the sand-bar, and was heard to make a most agonizing groan, as if he had been struck by something. That was the last that was seen or heard of Mr. Cary, and it was very likely that he was fatally injured when the tender telescoped the cab, and that he was almost immediately afterwards drowned, and his body carried down the rapid stream of the swollen river.

The fish car, when it went down, soon swung clear of the trestle-work. It contained thirty thousand dollars' worth of live trout, eel and other fish, from the celebrated fish-raising waters of Seth Green, the great pisculturist of Massachusetts, who has a large contract for stocking California lakes. The fish were contained in tubs and tanks, which were all upset, allowing the hundreds and thousands of young fish to make their escape into the muddy waters of the Elkhorn.

BATH TUBS FOR THE MILLION!!

Who would be without a Bath Tub?

WHEN you can get a good, substantial and well lined BATH TUB complete with plug to let out the water, for

$10 00 ONLY $10 00,

—AT—

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

14 & 16 Whitehall Street.

Also, Another Car Load of Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,

Great Saving in Ice.

Pumps, Rams, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers.

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods Generally.

Contractors for Steam, Gas and Water Works. may6—june1-tf

PRACTICE ECONOMY!!

WE SELL THE ORIGINAL

Gooch Patent Ice Cream Freezer

THE ONLY

Practical and Economical and Complete

FREEZER

IN THE MARKET.

Call and purchase of us at our risk.

Water Coolers and Stoves for Everybody

BUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

may18-dim No. 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga

Atlanta Auction House!

WITT & JOYNER.

H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

to patrons. Goods for sale will be brought to their house

Free of Charge!

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Atlanta National Bank,
Citizens Bank of Georgia,
State National Bank,
J H James, Banker,
W M & R J Lowry, Bankers and Merchants,
A C & B F Wyly, Wholesale Grocers.
C R Wilev & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.
Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.
Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merch'ts,
M C & J F Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants
Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merch'ts,
Redwine & Fox, Wholesale Druggists,
Henry Banks & Son, Shoe Dealers,

No. 34 Peachtree st., opposite T. M. Clarke & Co.

apr13—d-tf

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Dep't.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK,
W. G. ASHLEY,
feb 1—d6m

J. H. ELLSWORTH
L. H. HALL

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain and General Produce!!

WE call the attention of the Trade to our Stock of FLOUR. A full line of all grades constantly on hand at reasonable figures.

CORN.

We are now fully prepared to supply dealers with CORN in any quantities at lowest market rates.
Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1873—d3m

Bargains, Bargains

GEORGE E. WARD & CO.,

The People's Clothiers, at the Old London Store,

ARE DETERMINED TO SELL GOODS TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

Our motto is "QUICK TRADE AND SMALL PROFITS."

No one should purchase elsewhere before they examine our fine stock. FURNISHING GOODS a Specialty.

Don't forget the number—7 Marietta street. may18-dim

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

As these Pumps are becoming deservedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the best Manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. We have them suited for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BEIN WILSON & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.

A. T. FINNEY,

MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabboletts, Brets, Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockaways, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

I have now on hand the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of any Manufactory South of the Ohio River, which I am prepared to sell at

Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

Duplicated by any other Manufacturer.

I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Renovated on Short Notice and all work Carriages warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Whitehall Street.

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING DAILY A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Blank Books,
Initial Paper,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper, Slates,
Chalk Crayons,
Bill Files,
Letter Files,
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Bill Heads,
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Flat Papers,

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY HOUSE.

As we make a speciality of Stationery of course we are prepared to sell as cheap as any house South, and guarantee to do so.

Orders for Job Printing, Ruling and Binding of every description solicited, guaranteeing work to be as good and prices as low as any house South.

apr13-d1y. W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,

AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

CLOSE CONNECTION IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA,

WITH ONE OF THE

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

Of the Line, which are furnished in the most exquisite taste, lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, and have all the improvements calculated to insure comfort to the traveler; and to invalids and pleasure seekers the route is unsurpassed, as a large portion of it enable them to rest as if quietly at home.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all other terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 8.45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the 7 connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Passengers leaving Augusta on morning train get sleeping car at Dinner House which runs through to Weldon without change.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive Summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make close connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line

C. L. THOWERIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent,
H. M. COFFIN GRAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Wilmington, N. C.

may8-d2m

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1873.

☞ Our letter from the Emerald Isle will be read with interest. It is from the pen of a gifted Atlanta lady, now traveling in Europe, and is the first of a series from her facile pen.

☞ The able paper, by Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., President of Mercer University, will be appreciated by every thinking mind. He grapples with his subject in a masterly manner, and takes decided and strong positions. It will richly repay perusal.

☞ The Savannah Advertiser is authorized to state that Mr. Wadley has not resigned the Presidency of the Central Railroad, and does not intend to do so. The management repose entire confidence in his ability and discretion, and do not propose to let him go.

☞ The postal card contractors are now furnishing half a million cards daily, and yet they are far behind the demand. Thirty-six million cards had been ordered by the postmasters up to the first of this month. The new system is decidedly popular.

Commercial Fertilizers.

The shipments from Charleston and Savannah have been as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Charleston	45,357	22,203	28,073	56,796
Savannah			39,250	48,253

American Cholera.

The Nashville people claim that their "prevailing disease" is of a purely American type. It yields more readily in the earlier stages to treatment than its cousin from Hindostan; but if neglected, more rapidly leads to a fatal termination, defying all remedial agencies and medical skill. It matters little what we call it, when its destructive force is ascertained and admitted.

The men who insist that it is not Asiatic cholera have been more or less perplexed to account for its sudden appearance. They generally say the disease arises from local causes, which is not complimentary to the afflicted locality. But they come to the sanitary rescue by declaring that experience shows it is absolutely optional with any person whether he will indulge in the disease or not. In short, they lay the whole trouble on early, hastily grown, immature fruits and vegetables. And one of Nashville's physicians puts forward the theory that the late frosts, and the subsequent sudden transition from cold to hot, had much to do with the production of this so called endemic or American cholera. The fruits and vegetables were, in the first place, injured by the frost, and then the hot, moist weather brought them forward with startling and unparalleled rapidity. The human system was unfitted in the sudden change of weather for such imperfect food. To substantiate this doctrine, they allude to its appearance in rural districts as well as in crowded streets, in cleanly Gallatin and in filthy South Nashville, etc. So firmly is this vegetable theory held that they propose to chemically test the precocious vegetables with a view of ascertaining the extent of their poisonous matter.

Wherever were the cause at the outset, the disease is steadily abating, and the refugees are beginning to return. On Thursday last there were altogether twelve deaths, or only five more than the customary mortality. The cases are less violent, and confidence is restored. The deaths are now confined to children, and to adults of dissipated or imprudent habits.

The past week began with every indication of a first-class cholera panic. At its close all intelligent observers seemed to agree that there is no dangerous epidemic in the land; that the Tennessee cities suffered from causes strictly their own; and that wholesome food, pure water, clean streets, good ventilation, unchecked drainage, and open pores are sure preventives of the new kind of cholera.

Commencement at Emory College.

OXFORD, GA., June, 1873.

Editors Constitution: It may be interesting to some of your readers to know the appointments of speakers for our approaching commencement. These appointments are always looked for with the deepest interest by the students. The speakers from the junior and sophomore classes have been announced. The final examination of the senior class will take place in a few days, after which the honors and speakers' places for that class will be awarded. The junior speakers are the following: N. T. Burks (C. P.), Texas; W. M. Craw (C. P.), Texas; E. M. Hammond (C. P.), Atlanta; W. M. Keener (P. D. T.), Augusta; E. R. Kinnebrew (K. A.), Lexington; R. H. Lewis (K. A.), Sparta; W. W. Lewis (C. P.), Greenesboro; J. B. Park, Greenesboro; S. L. Smith (C. P.), Oxford; T. Smith (C. P), Greenesboro; J. M. Myers, Macon; D. F. C. Timmons (C. P.), Carrollton. The sophomore speakers, those eager aspirants for oratorical distinction, are D. Q. Abbott (K. A.), Columbus; W. H. Bolshaw, Savannah; W. A. Candler (K. A.), Villa Rica; C. C. Cody (P. D. T), Covington; T. W. H. Harris (K. A.), Cartersville; W. H. McMillan (K. A.), Clarkesville; J. O. Ponder (K. A.), Forsyth; J. A. Stafford, Covington; J. A. Wright, Oxford.

All of these young gentlemen are calculating on "spreading themselves" at commencement. EPSILON.

☞ New Jersey servant girls hire by the month. Those who "have beaux" get $8, and those who haven't get $12. Only one in five hundred get $12.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE CHICAGO EXCURSION.

Who Go!—Illinois Scenery—A Jolly Party—Night on the Mississippi—Champagne Luncheo.

ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, June 10, 1873.

Dear Constitution: A cool day, a beautiful country and sprightly companionship have put me in a good frame of mind to scratch THE CONSTITUTION'S myriad of readers a batch of wayside paragraphs.

The managers of this road have paid out $2,500 a mile on the road bed. The result is a smoothness of motion like unto the serene gliding of an amiable swan, and the consequent capacity of your correspondent to write as the train swiftly moveth. The country is flat prairie, cultured highly. A softly undulating, continuous billow of exquisite farming, studded with simple white houses, and alive with contented, full-conditioned herds of cattle in the roomy, luxuriant pastures, constitutes a scene of singular loveliness this fresh, humid spring morning.

The soil is black enough to furnish Mason inimitable acres of his famous challenge polish for boots. A brisk, white, smart looking village or town pops gaily upon the vision at brief intervals. The towns grade so softly into the country, and the country glides so imperceptibly into the cities as to make the distinction rather dim and attractive.

Our party is very jolly. We number about twenty-four souls. Augusta furnishes a choice delegation. Colonel J. M. Clarke is the leader, assisted by his wife. We note next Mr. J. O. Mattheson, a portly alderman, and his wife, Mr. J. T. Bothwell and wife, Mrs. Bowers, and a small guard of single gentlemen, Mr. Bizzell, Mr. Williams and Mr. Walton.

Atlanta sends a compact and united delegation. Mr. W. Goodnow and wife are in command. Col. E. E. Rawson and daughter, Mr. V. R. Tommey and wife, Mr. C. E. Boynton and wife, and Mr. Hirschfield and THE CONSTITUTION'S representative complete the brigade. Mr. Jones, of Griffin, Mr. Freeman, of Marietta, and some others close up the party.

I never before knew how pleasant a thing railroad travel could be. To have a luxurious car all to yourselves; to have it only comfortably filled; to have a homogeneous concern of its contents, all animated by one will and bent to one destination, all on their good behavior, and that directed to individual and collective enjoyment, all go to make up something decidedly pleasurable. Add to all this opportune lunches and timely champagne, [chatty scraps of impromptu talk with amiable chignons and the picture is complete. The hours roll away unheeded. Whatever of scenery is worthy of notice is certain to be noted. A spray of fun enlivens continuously the flitting moments. And if there is little courting it is because the sombre material of settled matrimony composing the party has sorter got out of the rut of enthusiastic lover-like demonstration.

But the jollity is none the less marked because anti-sentimental. Champagne is none the less palatable because dry. And so as the years go, pleasure, in some of its most enjoyable phases, has not a particle of sentiment.

From Dalton to Chattanooga the lessees brought us deftly and comfortably. From Chattanooga to Nashville Colonel Cole's road is fine, and whisks us through that booming land of milk and honey—Middle Tennessee.

Nashville is on her head about that grim demon of the cholera. We sped through her like a number one case of the epidemic and left the demoniac possibilities gaily behind.

From Nashville to Columbus through West Tennessee brought us where we dropped our sleeping car for good. An hour and a half ride on the Mississippi, from Columbus to Cairo, gave us the most charming episode of the jaunt. Night on the water was ever romantic. Some pleasant ladies at my elbow suggest some pretty thoughts. But some how my fancy has become practical. I enjoyed the gleaming water transfused into rippling silver under the wondrous alchemy of woven moonbeams. I drank in the soft, sweet night air as it swept by to the rhythmical music of the water's flow. And I was not insensible to the mystic glamour of ghostly scenery at night, when shadows give romantic obscurity to the world, and weave weird phantasmagoria out of the prosaic.

At Cairo we met with a disappointment. Arrangements had been made for a special sleeping car, but the Illinois Central administration forgot. The Superintendent, a Mr. Beck, was there, but was ignorant of the blunder, and while willing could not at that late hour rectify the damago. The one regular sleeping car could not accommodate the crowd, but nearly did so.

We shall soon be in Chicago. The author of the delightful excursion is Mr. Goodnow, the Southern Manager of the Republic Life Insurance Company. His provisions for the trip were thorough and business-like, covering all points, and insuring enjoyable results.

I shall write you again from Chicago, the further adventures of our most pleasant party.

Our party has received unusual courtesy on the various roads. But we have found no official more polite and accommodating than Mr. A. H. White, the conductor of this train on the Illinois Central Road. He had instructions from headquarters, in Chicago, to afford us every favor, and he has fulfilled the instructions to the letter, making our ride as pleasant as official authority, inspired by generous courtesy and unflagging attention, could possibly do. A.

Cotton—No. 41.

The receipts this week are 19,000 bales; 7,000 more than last year, and 6,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 16,000 bales; compared with 9,000 last, and 24,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 3,000 bales; compared 1,000 last year, and 3,000 the year before.

We have had another week of rain as we suggested, in No. 39, was likely to be the case, the rains have been by far the heaviest of the season.

The thermometer has averaged 81 degrees at noon; one day 92 at noon; two days clear and warm, and five days cloudy and warm; very heavy rains three days, and almost a deluge one night.

This week, last year, the thermometer was 79 degrees at noon; clear and warm most of the week, with light showers two days.

Next week, last year, the thermometer was 79 degrees at noon; clear and cool for five days, with light showers on two days.

WEATHER.

We have now had seven weeks of rainy weather; and the indications are that the season will not change for some time. For sometime, in May, the light rains were a positive benefit; but for this month, the excessive moisture has caused the grass to overgrow the cotton plant so much as to almost destroy it. The complaint of grass and scarcity of hands still continues. In some places the cotton has not been chopped out, and in consequence is injured fully one-third, even if we have a late fall. A letter just received from Louisiana says: "It has rained nearly every day for a month; and we had but two days in May when the ground was in good order for plowing." So far we have not heard of a single cotton bloom, but squares or forms are reported plentiful.

FERTILIZERS.

The general rule is that one ton of fertilizers increases the yield of cotton five bales; but for this year we think the benefit or increase will be much smaller. In consequence of the wet weather the fertilizers used have forced not only the cotton forward but the grass also. The rain has been so constant the grass could not be killed, consequently it is choking the cotton and stopping its growth. The cotton plant will not take on fruit while it is surrounded with grass, but will grow tall and slim like a rank weed where the ground is rich.

Then at the end of this wet weather, we may have a protracted drouth, and if so, the cotton plant that has been forced to grow rank by artificial manures, will droop with the blight and throw off much of its fruit.

Our reports are that the cotton caterpillars are spreading over the country, but otherwise not increasing in numbers.

The market in New York has been active this week, and one day very much excited. The sale of spots, 9,500 bales, with a rise of 1¼ cents a pound. Sale of contracts, 125,000 bales with a rise of 1 to 1¼ cents a pound. The cause of this active market has been a considerable falling off in the receipts, damage to the growing crop from excessive and long continued rains, and the large short interest which has been increasing quite fast of late, in consequence of the generally prevailing belief that our growing crop would be very large, no matter what damage was complained of.

We fear that some of our Southern friends may have been caught by this last turn of the market, as many of them were before by the decline. As the price for uplands in Liverpool, was 8 7-8 for 34 days, and middlings in New York were 19 1-4 for 37 days, and the talk of 4 1-2 to 5 million bales for this crop, it was very easy to believe that when there was a change in the price it would be downward, and so some of them sold short. We thought some of our friends might take this view of the subject and so have cautioned them against selling short, and stated in Nos. 39 and 40, that we believed when a change in price did come it would be upwards.

The market in Liverpool has been firm with medium sales. Total for trade and export 75,000; of which 38,000 have been American. The cause of this better feeling is the redution of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum; thus making money easy and abundant, the fear of damage to our growing crop, and the active firm markets in New York and the Southern ports.

There are now 211,000 bales of American cotton float for Liverpool, of which 60,000 bales will be due, and should be received there, next week.

For the week ending June 6th the receipts at Bombay were 25,000 bales; shipments to Great Britain, 14,000; to continent, 12,000.

Last week we stated the receipts would soon fall off, but the decrease has been more rapid than we expected. The causes have been the very low prices, causing the natives to hold back their cotton, which they always do much more than Americans for the same reason, and that the Monsoon has set in much earlier this year than usual. The receipts from now on will be comparatively small.

Our estimate of receipts for the last two weeks has been almost exact. The receipts at all the Gulf ports show there is but little more cotton to come forward to those ports. So it is likely the total receipts for the balance of the season will not be over 125,000 bales, making the crop possibly not over 3,8300,00 bales; and, as a number of intelligent cotton men have believed, up to the first of this month, in a crop of 4,000,000 bales, this will have some effect in steadying up the price.

The large stocks in the interior are given by many as a basis why we should have comparatively large receipts, but we do not think so. The stocks at the seven interior towns are just about what they were in 1870 same time; and 17,000 bales were still on hand August 31st, a large portion of which was good cotton; whilst this year, say 30 per cent., or 15,000 bales, is extremely poor and almost unsalable worth not over from 8 to 10 cents a pound. Our estimate is there will be from 20 to 25,000 bales interior stocks August 31st. Of the 90,000 bales excess of stock at the ports this year over last, we estimate that 50 per cent. of it is very poor, so much so as to be hardly salable at all This would reduce the stocks of useful cotton to an excess of 45,000 bales, compared with last year, and the price is six cents a pound lower.

It will soon be time to expect new cotton. Last year the first bale was received at Galveston, July 15th, and sold for 27 cents in gold; was shipped by express to New York and sold at auction for 43 cents.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is abundant at low rates in New York; and is likely to continue so for three months to come. The cause of the recent depression in the price of gold, is that the Secretary of the Treasury has called in after September 6th, twenty millions of five-twenty bonds, for which he will pay (principal and interest) in gold. This announcement caused the Bears to sell gold down to less than 17 per cent; but as it is three months off several other things may occur to affect it before then.

As some of our readers wish to know the probable supply and demand for cotton for the next year, say from September 1st, 1873, for one year thereafter, we have compiled this table for reference; and will add, our estimate of the American crop is from three and a half to four and a half millions; depending entirely upon the season; so we have taken the average amount of the two estimates.

To be exported from Brazil	750,000
To be exported from Egypt and other adjacent countries	500 000
To be exported from West India	350,000
To be exported from East Ind's	1,500,000
American crop	4,000,000
	7,000,000
Spinning demand for Europe per week	108,000
Same for Northern Mills	24,000
Same for Southern Mills	3,000
Total for week	135,000
Total per year	7,020,000

Our readers can alter these estimates to suit their own ideas.

As we have now made an arrangement so that any one can subscribe for the Sunday morning issue of this paper, at the low price of two dollars a year, we will stop sending it to our friends, except to those with whom we exchange.

PROSPECTS.

For next week we see no good reason for any material change; but if this rainy weather continues the price is more likely to advance than decline.

Greenesboro—Its Excellent Band and People—Serenade.

GREENESBORO, GA., June 13, '73.

Editors Constitution: I reached here today, and, as an Englishman would say, have "already done the town." The beautiful door-yards, grassy borders of the retired streets and the surrounding country look charming. The heavy, beating, washing storm of rain which visited Madison and vicinity day before yesterday did not reach this section. The crops are all looking more than well; "better as good."

The Presbyterians of this place are erecting a fine brick church, 44 by 67 feet on the ground, and it is to be 90 feet high. Here and there a house is being repaired; no new buildings are going up. The merchants, I learn, during the past year, have done a large business, especially J. M. Story & Co., McCall, Copeland & Co., Hall & Co., Hightower & Co., Barnheat & Kimbro. About 6,000 bales of cotton have the past year been marketed here.

The editor of the Greenesboro Herald, Colonel R. R. Thurman, was, this evening, serenaded by the Greenesboro Brass Band, accompanied by many citizens. He has been forced by over-work and complete prostration of his nervous and digestive system to retire temporarily from his labors.

After the band played three pieces underneath the window of his editorial sanctum, he was loudly called for. He came forward, and after touchingly complimenting the musicians and their sweet music, he said he was profoundly impressed with this pleasant demonstration, and that he more deeply felt the compliment as he knew many of the people of Greenesboro were aware of his great love for music. He could but recognize this kind and generous feeling expressed to him just as he was about to leave them; that it was only little more than twelve months since he came here to reside, and to perform the arduous duty of an editor, in connection with those of his profession, and that though now forced by ill health to leave all, yet he went feeling a degree of happiness and pride which greatly assuaged his unfortunate condition and gave him new hope. He then thanked them, and bid them, for the time being, a kind farewell, hoping his health would soon permit of his coming back to assume his editorial and business relations.

The band, after Mr. T. concluded, played that soul-stirring piece which always sends a thrill through every heart, "Home, Sweet Home." This band is led by M. Markwalter and is made up of the citizens of the place, and nightly discourses sweet and harmonious music. The citizens are generally proud of them, and they have reason to be. It is only eighteen months since they were organized. In eighteen months more, if they continue to improve as they have done, few bands in the State will excel them.

I came near forgetting to mention the exciting curiosity of the town—a four-legged, two headed and double bodied chicken. It is now at the Herald office and will be forwarded to Barnum when he pays for it—I reckon.

Doherty's Hotel, I find by the register, is the stopping place of the Atlanta people. The table is good, and travelers are carefully attended to, and on the sitting-room table is to be found THE CONSTITUTION. W.

OUR MORGAN COUNTY LETTER.

Strange Freaks of Lightning.

MADISON, June 12, 1873.

Editors Constitution: Last evening, about 5 o'clock, 3½ miles from this place, John Welborn and Robert Jackson were struck by lightning. The fluid passed on to the former's left shoulder and so on down the left side, burning off a good portion of his coat and pants.

The latter had one of his ears badly burned, and his shoulders and back badly scorched. At the time it occurred they were standing under a large pine tree. Both were for a time insensible, and then, by crawling part of the way, succeeded in reaching their home, half a mile distant. Mr. W. is a farmer, well known to the citizens of Madison. Jackson is a colored man in his employ. The physician who was sent for to see them says they will both recover. W.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Summer Resorts—Rushing to the Springs—Southerners Going to Europe—Virginia Crops—Thriving Towns—General Improvement—State Elections.

IN VIRGINIA, June 11, 1873.

Editors Constitution: The tide of travel to the summer resorts has already set in. The Alleghany Springs have fifty or sixty visitors already, and other springs proportionately. Rumors of cholera in various cities are not only increasing the number of visitors, but hastening their journeys to places of life-preserving waters and pure mountain breezes.

FOR THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION

A large party are on the train hailing from Middle Tennessee, and under charge of Dr. Paul Eve, the eminent physician, on their way to cross the Atlantic for Vienna and a general European tour. They sail from New York on Saturday, the 14th inst. Quite a number of Southern people are finding means and time to visit the Old World. Vienna, Venice, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Rome, Paris, Lake Lucerne, seem to be the leading points of interest. I only wish our people generally had the means of going.

THE GROWING FIELDS.

Rains have not been so excessive in Virginia and Tennessee. Vegetation is in fine condition, and the fields are ripening with grain. The old battle-grounds are blossoming like the rose.

THRIVING TOWNS.

The people all seem to be prosperous, and the towns along the railroad show great improvement. There is considerable excitement over the approaching State elections. That old gas-bag, Henry A. Wise, wants to be Governor, but the Democrats will have nothing to do with him, and he will not run as the Radical nominee, though he wants to run independently. The prospects are bright for the Democracy. MODOC.

Summary of State News.

WARRENTON.

A little six-year old negro, in order to stop her infant sister from crying, sat upon her face. The experiment was highly successful, and the child has not cried any since. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends.——The Warren Light Infantry have held another election, and are now permanently organized.—*Clipper.*

GRIFFIN.

Much improvement in the way of two room cottages is going on in the southern portion of the city. Many of them are being built by the colored people.——The epizootic is again causing the Griffin horses to lose their peace of mind.——Mr. E. L. Snider was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Rebecca Brantley, of Monroe county. Joy go with them.——The Griffinites want an opera house. When and how they are to build it are questions upon which the public is being exercised.—*Star.*

ALBANY.

The recent and continued rains have been bad upon the crops, but a total failure is not apprehended. Grass runs far ahead, but will mostly injure cotton, as the corn is too old. ——Died on Sunday evening, Carey Carleton, infant son of Captain and Mrs. John T. Hester. He was a bright and promising child. ——Union prayer meetings are being held in regular rotation by the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and are increasing in interest——After persistent efforts, and many applications from the planters, Judge Strozier has adjourned Dougherty Superior Court to the 5th Monday of this month.—*News.*

ROCKDALE.

It is hard to determine which grows the fastest, corn and cotton, or the grass. We think the grass a little ahead.——The young men of our town are speaking of organizing a brass band. The idea is a capital one, as we have some of the best blowers in the State.——A series of religious meetings, commencing Friday, the 24th instant, will be held in the academy at Cedar Town. The Rev. De Witt Burkhead of the Presbyterian Church will officiate.——Unless there is an elopement, marriage, birth, horse or foot-race, or a sensation of some kind gotton up in Rockmark soon, the local department of this paper is hopelessly, irretrievably and everlastingly "busted." We can't make something out of nothing.—*Reporter.*

TALBOTTON.

A negro and a horse disappeared from here last Friday. The Council have since been holding meetings to determine whether the negro ran away with the horse or the horse ran away with the negro. No result has yet been reached.——Green plums are gone, and the girls in tears.——The Talbotton people have got something to do at last—the "wicked little fleas" have put in an appearance, and some of the wives brush them off their husbands with broom sticks.——Business is dull, the merchants sigh and the clerks make fly traps.——The crop reports throughout the entire county are very favorable. The recent rains have brought out vegetation immensely, and cotton is attaining a good average size.—*Standard.*

COLUMBUS.

Cotton receipts for the week 36 bales against 32 the same week last year.——The Atlanta brass band and a church choir from Atlanta gave an entertainment last night in the Opera house. The audience was good and the music fine.——The heavy citizens here propose to get up an artillery company. ——Col. W. A. McDougald on Wednesday, and in Augusta, sold his trotting mare, "Little Emma," to Mr. Jack Chambers and Mr. Haggie for $2,000. The horse will be brought by Mr. Chambers to Atlanta and put in regular training.——There are seventeen hundred and seventeen scholars in regular attendance upon the Columbus Sabbath schools.——The Washington Fire Company No. 2, colored, of this place have returned from their excursion to Montgomery. They bring back two silver cups as prizes, and have whipped out the colored companies of Montgomery.—*Sun.*

LA GRANGE.

Too much rain is what everybody says. This is splendid growing weather, but the grass grows faster than the crops, and the ground is far too wet to be worked well. ——The biggest fish story of the season. Mr. John Morris, who resides near the Chattahoochee, went fishing the other day, and after some trouble caught a gar fish weighing eighteen pounds, with an eighteen ounce trout inside of him. We pause for the next. ——The sheriff denies the rumor that the Judge would not hold Spring Court here again unless the fleas were destroyed. Fleas may not abound, but we would like some one to explain why the jurors so often remove their socks and look within so anxiously as if they were upon the eve of making some great scientific discovery; why the [illegible] counsel suddenly pauses in his argument, carries his hand to his rear with a movement which is painfully like a scratch, and whose is that his Honor occasionally starts as if somebody was operating with a pin in the neighborhood. We want these things explained.—*Reporter.*

CUTHBERT.

Tomatoes are getting ripe, and the people are happy.——On Tuesday morning Mr. S. F. McBride departed this life. He left a husband, two small children, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.——Editor Norwood will please accept our thanks for a small dray load of Patent Office reports. We contemplate starting a circulating library with them.——On Saturday last Justice's Court below here, all the witnesses in a case on trial were sworn to tell the truth upon a Webster's common school dictionary. No Bible could be found on the premises. We tenderly commit this Court to its bar to the care of the Young Men's Christian Association.——On Friday next the Fire Department have their regular drill. A fine display is expected.——On Monday night Cuthbert was infested with burglars. The residence of Judge John T. Clark was entered and a fine gold watch and chain, together with some jewelry and clothing, carried off. Dr. Puckett's house was also entered, his pants searched and a limited supply of very small change found. Gus. B. J. Smith lost $17 in money and his watch. W. T. Parsons a gold watch. Two negroes, Alexander Puckett and Lee Bowers alias Williams, are suspected. They were arrested at Eufaula, but being released upon a writ of habeas corpus, are now in Montgomery, Ala.—*Appeal.*

SANDERSVILLE.

People somewhat excited over the election of a Representative in July. Several candidates are suggested, and some have already written to the Herald.——Infant child of Mrs. C. F. Godfrey died on the night of the 6th instant.——The weather has been serious for farming operations during the past few days, and farmers have not been able to work. Wheat crop is fair, and rye and oats are good. Corn and cotton are in moderate cumstances.——The Sabbath school celebration came off on Friday last, and was a grand success. The little ones, and some of the big ones, did look so sweet. Ask the editor of the Herald if he has been seeking sugar ever since. Besides a splendid dinner there were addresses from Rev. Charles H. Mitchell, Harper Gibson, Esq., and Charlie Medlock, who acquitted themselves very handsomely.——Mr. Nathan Bass died, after a painful illness of many months, on Wednesday last. He was one of the oldest citizens of this county, being 76 years of age. The whole community are mourning his death, for he bore a reputation for moral excellence attained by very few.——On Sunday evening a long, lantern jawed individual who rejoices in the euphonious nomen of Professor R. Gunn Mann, turned up here, and proposed to give a scientific lecture on spiritualism. Of his scientific attainments there may be some doubt, but as a medium, especially for the purpose of transferring cheap spirits from one locality to another, he is an emphatic success. At a lecture he collected six dead head tickets and a counterfeit shin-plaster.—*Herald.*

MACON.

The crops all over Houston county are reported to be in an excellent condition. The grass has attained some headway, but as a general thing, the fields are kept clean, and the cotton is growing finely.——Two horses of Mr. J. J. Clay, Gray Eagle and Flying Cloud, which have for so long been the delight of the Maconites, are about to be no more. Mr. Clay took them to New York Saturday night to sell them. He intends buying his other pair, Tom and Sambo. The city is commencing about the [illegible] next week. [illegible] the price, and the largest and best baby for its age in it. In consequence whereof anxious mothers are cramming their little darlings with all kinds of fattening ingredients, and if the babies don't burst they will beat anything ever heard of in the baby line. One set of twins [illegible] months already weighs [illegible] pounds.——One of the advertisements of "Toilers of the Sea" has just come to hand which knocks the shine out of all the other stories we have ever heard, and heaps upon the lines much wisdom with much [illegible]. The hero of the act is Mr. Tom Tinsley and he rowed in a boat an hour and a half without having [illegible] the anchor. At length it occurred to the acute gentleman that something was wrong, or that the boat was infernally heavy. An investigation of matters showed that he had succeeded in dragging a hundred pound anchor thirty-two feet through the bottom. Mr. Finley expects to quit rowing and take to sailing. We advise some kind of change.——Magnolia street has been extended up to College street, thus forming a direct approach to the Wesleyan Female College.——Messrs. Connor and Bond's cotton press was burned Thursday morning at three o'clock. Loss, $1,200; insurance $1,000.——The dog catchers have gone to work, and the dogs in the pound are as thick as mice in a cheese.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

Georgia Crop News.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

CUMMING, GA., June 14, 1873.

Editors Constitution: The farming interest of this county is suffering severely from the continued rains. Corn and cotton are in good work, and our farmers would gladly improve it, but the ground continues so wet that no plowing can be done. Without a favorable change soon, the cotton will be seriously injured. Oats are the only crop that looks promising.

GORDON COUNTY, June 13, 1873.

The rain storm night before last is said to be the most severe known in this section since 1852. The cotton and corn have been terribly washed and torn up, and much damage has been done. Many of the farmers looked blue all day yesterday, and grumbled *slightly;* some were profane, and took it in a pleasant way. Others would all be just right in the end.

FAYETTE AND SPALDING COUNTIES.

Editors Constitution: I notice you have requested subcribers to write short letters in reference to the crops and their prospects. I have lately traveled through Fayette and Spalding counties. I find corn generally looking well, though not as much forward as it should have been. Wheat is very fine, and it is sown on good land. The oat crop is better than usual; no appearance of rust yet. The season has not been propitious for the growth of cotton; has been too wet and cold. There are some farms that have been well worked and have nice cotton, though this is not a general thing, the grass having got the ascendancy in the fields and will doubtless keep it so. Frost comes to some of our farmers yet. The people are industrious and determined to the utmost to conquer the grass and weeds, and if the rainy weather discontinues, I think many farms will go by the board.

NEWTON COUNTY.

Crop prospects were never better in this county. Wheat is being harvested, and a fine average crop. Oats are fine, and the corn and cotton crops are very good. Gardens are doing well. We will have fruit in abundance.

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

I was a noble fame:
But, with a sudden frown,
The people snatched my crown,
And in the mire trod down
My lofty name.

I bore bounteous purse,
And beggars by the way
Thanked me day by day;
But I, grown poor as they,
Have now their curse.

I gained what men called friends;
But now their love is hate,
And I have learned too late
How tainted minds unmate
And friendship ends.

I clasped a woman's breast,
As if her heart, I knew
Or fancied, would be true,
Who proved—alas, she too!—
False like the rest.

I now am all bereft—
As when some power doth fall,
With battlement and wall,
And gate, and bridge and all—
And nothing left.

But I account it worth
All pangs of fair hopes crossed,
All loves and honors lost,
To gain the heavens at cost
Of losing earth.

So, lest I be inclined
To render ill for ill,
Henceforth in me instill,
Oh, God, a sweet good will
To all mankind.

TOUR OF EUROPE--No. 19

THE BARBER OF BINGEN.

Johannisberg and the Rheingau.

The 17 Water-Mills of Mayence.

The Kaiser on the Wing.

Hot Springs of Wiesbaden, and the Kursaal—Scenes in the Gambling Saloons—Dutch Lovers—Homburg and Patti—Frankfort.

Written Expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

An early departure by the morning boat called for a shave at Bingen. Wise wanderers are their own barbers, and I would have been mine had I not limited my baggage to a small portable bag. After a considerable search, I found one, who kept a beer shop, full of the usual tables and patrons. He escorted me past them to a rear room, the ceiling of which was frescoed with the wreck of households piled on the beams. The tonsorial artist placed me, under the ancient roof, in a straight every-day chair; and it being night, he called little Wilhelmine, or Bil. for short, to hold a tallow dip during the operation. I came out shaved—in spots.

As we steamed up the stream in the early morning, we "saw the yellow sunlight shine on the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine." The dying soldier of the legion did not over-value his native town. The hills of the Rhine recede above Bingen, forming the rich Rhiengau, the garden of the Rhine from which comes some of the best wines. The Schloss Johannisberg, on a lofty eminence of vineland, surely attracts the notice of the river traveler. This famous vineyard belongs to Prince Metternich. It includes only forty acres, but, on account of the high price these wines bring at the annual sales under the hammer, they yield an income of as many thousand dollars. Real Johannisberger is a rare bird over seas.

I left the boat at Mayence. The city was in a great flutter; flags were waving, people festivating, and soldiers marching hither and thither. I felt out the fact after a while, that the Kaiser was momentarily expected, and that he would review the troops of Mayence, which is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. I expect to see the old gentleman at another point, and so we will use up our brief hour in the city by a walk over the pontoon bridge.

Just below the bridge, in the rapid stream, entirely detached from the land, is the oddest spectacle of a life time—the grist-mills of Mayence, seventeen of them, all in a row. A Rhine mill consists of a story and a half above the place where the deck ought to be, with great side-wheels that are not particularly ornamental; and then the whole concern is anchored out in the rapid stream, alongside of the rest. They go to mill in a boat from downstream, and a dusty, white-coated miller comes out to receive the grist just as he would from a terrestial mill. I am unable to say where he keeps his share of the hogs that millers are said to fatten with a remarkable economy of personal expenditure. All aboard for

WIESBADEN.

Here, too, was a wilderness of flags, flowers and triumphal arches in honor of the Emperor, who was about to depart for Mayence. I had just sat down to a lunch in a restaurant near the railway station, when a shout sent us all into the street. I got a very unsatisfactory glimpse of the imperial carriage as it dashed into the enclosure of the station. If I had been on hand, I am sure I would have constituted myself the momentary representative of my good friends from Fatherland, and swung my hat for the stern old soldier.

This fashionable resort, the capital of the absorbed Duchy of Nassau, is one of the oldest watering places in Germany. The little city is exceedingly lovely, both as to its surrounding, and in itself. The Taunus mountains are not far away, and within the gates there are elegant streets and parks, and all that refined taste, time and money can place about them. The broad, forest-lined Wilhelm-strasse leads to the hotels and pleasure grounds. The springs are all hot—the Kochbrunnen coming out at 156 deg. Fahrenheit, or as hot as you would care to drink. It comes up in a powerful stream, supplying the bathing houses, and affording a good surplus for the honored sewers.

But, bless you, it is not the curative powers of Wiesbaden's hot natural drinks nor the beauty of her streets, that attracts fifty thousand visitors annually—not a bit of it. At the head of Wilhelm-strausse, on the right, is a square, in which flowers and fountains play an equal part, and on each side is a long colonnade full of glittering shops, kept by people of many tongues, and at the head of it is a building of quite another nature. It is called a Kursaal, and is not badly named, as you will see.

Fine as the great hall of the Kursaal is, with its handsome pillars of native marbles; convenient and sumptuous as its dining, drawing and well-supplied reading rooms are, yet none or all of these was the magnet that attracted throngs of people from all over the world. The gorgeously decorated saloons, devoted to gambling, done the business. Through the livelong day, and most of the night, the five tables, covered with green cloth, each about one-half larger than billiard tables—three for roulette and two for *rouge et noir*—were surrounded by crowds of well-dressed people, sometimes so deep that all could not get a chance to lay down their money. At each table were six expert unimpressionable croupiers to do the necessary business of the game, and their little rakes were ever busy among the hard round yellow pieces. The cards are dealt or the wheel whirled about twice a minute; and, after watching the table for an hour, I estimate the stakes each time at $500. Remember, there were five tables. So freely was gold and silver coin tossed about, that it lost all sense of value and seemed but buttons or toys for the big, but not extremely innocent, children, to throw on to the green cloth.

Who play—men only? Not exactly. Many a woman—not elderly ladies only, but young girls, too—sit there quietly playing under the carefully adjusted gaslights, or else they come up on somebody's arm to stake a Napoleon or so. I recall one elegant girl, who won a handful of coin at a single turn of the wheel, and who immediately went away content, without trying to double her hastily-won fortune. I have confidence in that girl's judgment. At one of the tables was a palsied old man, his hand shaking as he laid down the money—a veteran to whom, perhaps, the excitement of the play had become a necessary stimulus. Oh, how they watch, without seeming to do so, the turns of fortune! The fresh air from the vine-clad hill comes through the open windows, bringing the perfume of the flowering trees, but it is naught to them. There they set with fixed impassive faces—a scene, once seen, never to be forgotten.

It was a relief to go out into the supremely lovely pleasure-grounds attached to the Kursaal, among the people sipping coffee in the abundant shade, or enjoying a cigar, or feeding the active fish that fairly spring out of the water to catch the offered crumbs and fall back with a plash, or promenading. See the fair, blue-eyed German girl, in the coolest of white dresses, with the erect young officer whose breast is covered with decorations of gallant service. It may mar the picture, but he wears spectacles. Quite likely they are discussing the old, old subject in accents sweet—to German ears. Love in gutterals—oh, horrors! But behind all this gaiety and pleasure I saw the spectre of the faces around the green tables, and I involuntarily wandered back to them.

In the evening I took a train for Frankfort—a short ride—where I established a base from which to make excursions to neighboring points of interest; and one of my first trips was to

HOMBURG,

principally composed of one long street, and relatively a new resort. It rapidly came into favor, to be nipped in the bud by the frosts of Berlin. I think its gambling saloons are even more brilliant than the ones of Wiesbaden: mirrors, gilt, furniture, frescoes, sculpture, and the artists of Munich could do no more. Here, too, were dukes and blacklegs, peeresses and heroines from Parisian footlights—another set of gamesters hazarding their francs, and reputations—for luck. All uncover as they enter; politeness and quietness reign supreme, the players having too much business on hand for the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

It was the last season, and perhaps the play was all the deeper. The Reichsrath of the new Germany did not hesitate to strike at the shame that little German princes had, for pecuniary reasons, fostered. Besides paying enormous pensions to the local princes, the unfortunates of the tables maintained the palatial buildings and far-stretching parks, supplied the music, gave superb concerts, offered purses for the races, and in great part supported the costly opera. Patti, the great Patti, was singing for fabulous pay at Homburg. I wanted to hear her, but the landlord and his English-speaking daughters of my Frankfort hotel were sweeter music to me than the notes of even the queen of song.

F.

FISH CULTURE.—The operations of Prof. Baird in restocking the waters of the Neuse and Roanoke rivers in North Carolina were prevented by extraordinary floods. The same and other unfavorable causes have limited his success in the Potomac, but two millions of young shad have been hatched there and turned loose. He expects ultimately to put fifty millions of shad in the Potomac. The Professor has still two weeks of the season remaining, which he will devote to the Delaware, Susquehanna, Hudson and Connecticut Rivers. Young shad, hatched in these rivers, will be transferred to the tributaries of the Mississippi River and the great lakes of the Northwest. Some thousands of fish have already been used to stock the Greenbrier River, of West Virginia. It is intended to transplant the California salmon to Eastern rivers, and six thousand salmon will be put this season in the Susquehanna. It is supposed that both varieties of salmon may be stocked in the same river on the Atlantic. Notwithstanding a very unfavorable season, the results already accomplished are deemed very important, and the work is no longer an experiment.—*Courier-Journal.*

☞Here are the house-rents of some of the great magnates who cannot live without the addition of back-pay: Mr. Boutwell, board for self and family, $140 per month. Senator Sargent, California, house rent, $1,000 per annum. Mr. Morrell, of Maine, new house cost $14,000, or about $900 a year. Henry Wilson, Vice-President, boarded at the Washington House for many years at the rate of $70 a month. Ditto Bingham. Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pays $1,200 a year house rent, furnished. John Sherman boards at the Hamilton House, with wife, for $180 a month. The average Congressman spends in Washington City during the year about $4,000; and nearly all the Eastern and part of the Western members save and take home about $2,000 per annum. Men like Chandler, Stockton, Hooper and Stewart spend probably $12,000 to $30,000 per annum, but are exceptions.

THE DELAWARE MODOC.

Prof. West, the Murderer, on Trial at Dover.

A Sickening Narrative of the Crime—Prompted by a Desire for Gain—How the White Savage Killed Cooch—Turner, the Negro, Scalped, Skinned and Beheaded Him.

The Impression Left that the Body was that of West, Who Had Heavy Life Insurance.

DOVER, DEL., June 3.

The residents of this quiet little place are on the *qui vive* of excitement, growing out of the opening of the trial of Dr. J. C. West, of this place, who, the readers of the Herald will remember, committed a shocking murder last December, upon "Cooch" Turner, a negro, evidently with the intention of giving the public the impression that he (West) had died a horrible death while experimenting with "nitro-oxygen gas," as he terms an invention of his. The trial will begin this morning before a special session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for Kent county, holden for this purpose, and already (7 A. M.) the streets are dotted with strangers from the surrounding country, who have centered here to watch a criminal trial that promises to be one of the most interesting that has ever excited the people of the State—the more so from the social standing of the accused Professor, and the diabolical manner in which he set about taking off the poor colored friend and brother, evidently with a view of palming his body off as that of the perpetrator, so that his wife might obtain twenty-five thousand dollars insurance upon his life, and join him in distant parts to reap the benefits of their ill-gotten wealth. The case was called up for trial at the regular fall session of this Court, but was then postponed till now at the request of West's counsel. From the time of West's incarceration he has enjoyed moderately good health, has received the kind oversight of Sheriff Williamson and the never-ceasing attentions of a most devoted wife. He appears hopeful of acquittal, and yet it is hard to see what defense a sane man could possible make. This is one of the most peculiar features of the case—he is impressed with the idea that he never committed any real crime, and does not see why he should be punished.

The friends of West, who are numerous, are in full sympathy with him, and are hopeful of a favorable issue of the case. The State has already summoned about thirty witnesses, while the defense has about sixty.

Dr. West, who is aged about 24 years, a Delawarian by birth, and a man of education and refinement, has resided in this town for some years, and was well esteemed by all with whom he became acquainted. He is a man, however, given to experiments and scientific research, and for over a year previous to his arrest had been experimenting with a new kind of gas, the properties and objects of which he carefully guarded from his neighbors. His ostensible business, however, was the cure of pulmonary complaints. About the time he began operations in his laboratory in this place, he insured his life in favor of his wife for $25,000; and the better to prepare for the work he had laid out, he reported that the new gas was of such a character that it would remove the skin from the human body and destroy all chances of identification, or even to determine the complexion or color of the body. On several occasions he invited persons into his laboratory and expatiated upon the wonders of his invention, and even in some cases invited his visitors to partake of it. No one's suspicion, however, was aroused until Thursday morning, December 5, 1872, when the people of the neighborhood were startled by a terrific explosion in the laboratory of Dr. West. The citizens hurried to the place, and upon the floor, after the fire had been extinguished, was found the body of a man, supposed to be the Professor, and subsequently identified by his wife as that of the experimenter. The head, feet and hands were missing, and the skin had been peeled from the flesh. Shreds of clothing found near the remains were identified by Mrs. West as her husband's, and for a little time the people believed that the ingenious West had fallen a victim to his invention. A more careful examination of the premises discovered a large quantity of powder under the floor, near the body; and the additional discovery that the limbs had been cut and not blown from the trunk quickly excited suspicion. Then it was remembered that Mrs. West betrayed but little sorrow at her bereavement, and the fact that West's life was heavily insured, started the authorities on a new theory—viz: that West had, to use a police term, "put up a job" to defraud the insurance companies, and to do which more successfully had added murder to his crime. The examination also showed that the skin had been carefully peeled from the body. The next thing to ascertain was the name of any one who was missing and whose body could have been operated upon by the Professor. It was quickly ascertained that a few days before the explosion, West had taken into his employ a colored man named Henry Turner, but more familiarly styled "Cooch" Turner, and a search for him failed to elicit any intelligence of his whereabouts. Some believed that "Cooch" had murdered his master, mutilated the body, caused the explosion, and then decamped, while the great mass of the people suspected that the negro was the victim and the professor the criminal. The latter theory was followed by the officials here, who soon ascertained that a man, with his face closely muffled, a few minutes after the explosion, boarded a freight train bound south, which had stopped at that place. Conductor Evans informed them that the man, who had a bundle, left the train at Delmas, entering a carriage, and was driven away. From there he proceeded on foot to Salisbury, where he stopped Thursday night, purchased a bag, into which he packed the contents of his bundle, and on the following day he appeared at Farmington, ninety miles distant, by train. At the station he joined a crowd who were conversing about the case, and, making himself known, called for a constable, to whom he surrendered, and he was at once conveyed to this place and put in the custody of Sheriff Hargardine, to whom he made a confession of the murder, but claimed that he committed it in self-defense.

On the 8th of December, before the coroner's jury, West made a full confession, in substance as follows: He said that on Monday, the 2d December, while taking a bucket of water to his room in the second story of Kirbin's building, Turner offered to carry it. He then told Turner he had some work for him. About three in the afternoon Turner wheeled a box to his laboratory, and when he paid him twenty-five cents Cooch said, "Boss, you seem to be pretty flush." They went down to a bar together and got a drink, and Turner promised to call later and do some work. Later in the evening Turner entered his room, where West was fixing his gasometer, which he had taken to pieces, intending to fasten a sledge hammer to the weights. One of the weights was a bolt or piece of an axle. West says he got where the bolt was when "Cooch" picked up the hammer and said, "Give me your pocket-book or I will kill you." West detailed how he resisted the attack and killed "Cooch," but did not intend to do so. He proceeds:

"I left the body lying there and came up to William, and I got my supper. Did not return until about eleven o'clock. I then thought I would cut up the body and bury it. I cut off his head and feet with a penknife and skinned the body. I had broken several of the bones with the bolt previously. Went to dinner that day, but did not return to my room that afternoon, but went to Hazlewille with a horse and wagon, intending to come back and take the body away after dark. Returned about 6 P. M., brought down Turner's skin in the bucket; had a piece of paper over it. The horse smelt it and wouldn't let me take it. I set it down inside the outer door and locking it, took the horse to the stable. Went to the hotel, prepared myself, and about eight P. M., went to the room to carry off the body in the bucket and bury it. West then details how he failed to get any tools to dig a grave, and finally resolved to box the corpse and ship it on the Delaware Railroad and then bury it. It was then late, and he returned to the hotel at eleven P. M., and returned about nine A. M., on Wednesday, to find the remains smelling badly. About two in the afternoon I took my knife and cut some pieces off the abdomen and lips and nose off the head. He then smashed the head so that it could not be recognized, took the head down to a lime kiln near the railroad, put lime on it and brought it back to a fence, where he buried it in a heap of briars. I then returned to my room about ten o'clock and had a candle and two lamps, one for the purpose of burning alcohol and the other for kerosene. After attempting to bury the skin, and being alarmed by persons in the street, I returned, melted tallow on the floor, stuck a candle on it, took one foot, and, pouring alcohol over it, set it on fire. I thought that would change the color, and, if it succeeded, I was going to spread the skin out on the floor and change its color also. It failed. If it had succeeded I intended to put the skin back on the body, and fit it as well as I could. The alcohol caught fire, but I was unable to put it out with my hat. Then I gathered up the skin, feet and hands in my hands and got out, fearing that the fire would catch the powder in the hole, and walked towards the Methodist graveyard. I saw that the fire had gone out. After I had got away some distance, started to return but was afraid, knowing the candle was on the floor. When I got up near Mrs. Jones' house I saw the fire flash up again. The prisoner describes his efforts to bury the skin, feet and hands in the graveyard and finally he hid them; and seeing the train at the depot, boarded it and went to Delmas; thence to Salisbury, Maryland, where he remained until Friday, when he proceeded to Farrington and surrendered himself.

He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a graduate of Dickson College, at which place he studied both law and medicine. His first engagement at Dover was as an assistant in a select school, after which he engaged in the manufacture of a peculiar "gas," for which he claimed extraordinary merits, and professed to have a private recipe. The real purpose of the gas, it seems, was its inhalation for its wonderful exhilerating effects, it being nothing more than nitrous oxide gas, disguised with a color. He was engaged in the manufacture of this article when he committed this deed, which in its details exceeds anything ever heretofore recorded in the annals of crime in this State.

THE PROFESSOR ACQUITTED.

DOVER, DEL., June 11.—In the West murder case, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal on the ground of self-defense. The remains of a negro mutilated for anatomical purposes was found in Dr. West's office. Before putting the body to his use, Dr. West killed the negro, as the jury avers, in self-defense.

Statement Concerning the Arlington Estate by Mrs. General Lee.

From the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The National Republican of this morning publishes an interview with Mrs. General Lee, from which the following facts relative to the Arlington estate appear: Geo. Washington Parke Custis dying in 1837, gave his daughter, Mrs. Lee, by his will, the entire Arlington estate; and General Lee, though executor, never participated in any manner in its ownership or control. There were eleven hundred acres in the estate, which, at the time of the government occupation, was worth about $200 per acre, and has since greatly risen in value. At the time of its nominal purchase by the government at $26,800, there were several of Mrs. Lee's friends ready to make the purchase for her, or to pay the taxes, but they were not allowed to do either. It is stated that there is high legal authority connected with the government for doubting the validity of the government title. Mrs. Lee does not desire to have the estate restored, since its becoming a national cemetery, but does expect a reasonable remuneration. General Lee's will, probated at Lexington, bequeaths only personal estate, and makes no mention of real estate, as he owned none. The Arlington was sold under the direct tax act of June, 1863, as amended by the act of February 6, 1863. It was further provided in the will of Mr. Custis that his slaves should be free after the expiration of five years. The period of manumission came on in 1863, in the height of the war, when General Lee, as executor of the will, summoned those slaves together at a point within his lines, and gave them their papers and free passes through the Confederate lines to go whither they would. The Arlington estate was assessed in 1860 at thirty-four thousand and one hundred dollars, and in the opinion of competent judges was worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars. The land would now bring over $100,000. It is believed that this is the only case where the Government failed to make compensation for land set apart for a national cemetery.

The Zone of Wheat—The Northern Pacific Railway.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 4.]

The north "banana line" is now connected with the two great navigable water lines of the continent. The Mississippi and Missouri are united, and if outrageous fortune does not interpose, the time is near when the Yellowstone will be embraced, and then the Columbia. Despite all ridicule cast upon the north Pacific enterprise, it is the only one that is continuously working its way onward. Indian raids have halted its surveying parties at times, but while stopped upon the east slope of the mountains, other parties were advancing from the west. The routes of survey will soon be brought together and connected as a necessary preliminary to rapid extension.

The public ought not to be surprised at a temporary delay at Bismarck, since several regiments of troops have been sent forth to reconnoitre, and either fight or make treaties with the Indian tribes. This will consume valuable time, but the only ultimate effect will be to allow the company to make more thorough preparations and advance with greater rapidity when obstacles are removed. In a few years the "banana line" will show a line of improved farms two thousand miles long, reaching from Superior to Puget Sound. If there should be a scarcity of tropical fruit, no one need apprehend a failure in grain crops. It is the zone of wheat—the natural home of the cereals. They who now ridicule will have to praise this great and useful work.

The Real Cost of Sewing Machines.

The New York correspondent of the Buffalo Courier makes the following surprising revelation:

While in New Haven I had for a neighbor an ingenious and able master machinist, who had contributed not a little to the perfecting of the leading original sewing machine, not only by his mechanical skill, but by his own inventions. Looking upon the perfected sewing machine, in the exquisite nicety of its parts, as a costly piece of work, and making insufficient allowance for the labor-saving powers of modern machine-tools, I had always discredited the assertions made by opponents and denied by supporters of the sewing machine monopoly, that the cost of the $60 machines would not exceed $12.

But I found from this machinist that the asserted cost has been over-stated in fact by at least one-third, for fear of being incredible; as I have confessed it was to me, even then. The cost of the Howe sewing machine is given me by the very man who (as mechanic) probably did most to make practicable and has had most thorough knowledge of its manufacture, as nine dollars, all told, table included! The Weeler & Wilson machine, made in the same place (Bridgeport, Conn.) my informant says was calculated by the manufactures as costing seven dollars, table and all. Of the Singer machine he had no exact knowledge, but judge it about on a par with the Wheeler & Wilson in cost. The Wilcox & Gibbs, from its simplicity, ought not to cost more than five dollars.

Finally he showed me a little machine of his own invention and construction, (the only one ever made) so simple in mechanism that he averred it could be manufactured in the best possible manner for five dollars, undeniably and evidently ahead of any two-thread machine I have ever seen in stillness and ease or motion, requiring scarcely more power and making hardly a louder whisper than Wilcox and Gibbs itself. Some day, in the hands of a less ingenious but more worldly wise inheritor than the inventor, this piece of exquirite simplicity and originality in sewing mechanism will probably take a high place among the multiplying candidates for ladies' favor. But that will be after the present monopoly, whose vast power controls the market, shall have been broken by the dissolution of its patents, letting in the waves of free competition.

Southern Female College,

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

EXAMINATION—Thursday, Friday and Monday, 19th, 20th, and 23d instant.

SERMON—By Rev. A. T. SPALDING, D. D., of Atlanta, 22d June.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION—Tuesday, 24th. Literary Address by H. G. McCALL, Esq., of Union Springs, Alabama.

SENIOR EXHIBITION—Wednesday, 25th. Annual Address by A. A. WILEY, Esq., of Montgomery, Alabama.

CONCERTS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—Monday and Tuesday nights.

The Atlanta and West Point Railroad will pass visitors ON ONE FARE, from Saturday, 21st to Wednesday, 25th, inclusive.

june13-dec23t I. F. COX, President.

LOUIS de SAULLES & CO.,

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Peck, de Saulles & Co.,

OFFER

30 pieces of Japanese at 15 cents, former price 25 cts.
50 pieces of Solid French Lawns at 25 cents, Former price 40 cents.
25 pieces of All-Linen Linen Lawns at 33 cents, Former price 50 cents
10 pieces of Summer Poplins at 20 cents, Former price 30 cents.
10 pieces of White Piques at 20 cents, Former price 33 cents.
50 pieces of White Piques, assorted qualities, At much less than former prices.
10 pieces of Cottonades at 20 cents, Former price 30 cents.

We also offer our assortment of

LLAMA LACE POINTS, LLAMA LACE SACKS,

AT COST!

A large assortment of

Real and Imitation Laces at Reduced Prices.

Just received a fresh lot of

BLACK GRENADINES,

june8—d6t

REMOVAL.

New and Second-hand Furniture.

M. GUNST can be found at the Auction Store of J. H. Williams, on Marietta street. Second-hand Furniture, Cooking Utensils, etc., BOUGHT AND SOLD. Save the 10 per cent. charged by Auction Houses. Both New and Second-hand at very reasonable prices. M. GUNST.

june11—d1w

MISS S. E. LAWES,

Of Newnan, Ga., wishes to sell out her

STOCK OF MILLINERY,

which is all new and was selected from the best houses in New York.

Any one wishing to begin business of this sort, would do well to buy her out and occupy the same stand, where she has been successful

FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

Miss L. also would like to sell with her Millinery, Show Cases and Furniture for two rooms.

If she does not sell by the 15th of August, she will not sell until December.

Terms cash.

She has a good trade from five (5) counties.

june13-d3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Norther District of Georgia—In the matter of Edward Tucker—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Edward Tucker, of Whitfield county, in said District, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. May 23, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee, Dalton, Ga.

may25—d1aw3w

☞Atlanta sun copy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Daniel Stout, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of Daniel Stout, of Walker county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, June 14, 1873.

DAVIS C. SUTTON, LaFayette, Ga., Assignee.

june8—d1aw3w

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—Broad street, a few doors below the Sun office. Terms—$5 per month; 20 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep8—d1y

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County, West Va.

THIS well known and favorite WATERING PLACE will be open on the 1st of June, with ample accommodations for 300 guests.

TERMS—$3 per day; $75 for one month; $80 per month for two or more months.

For further information apply to

GEORGE McGOVERN, Superintendent.

junet-eod1lljaly1

JORDAN

Rockbridge Alum Springs,

Rockbridge County, Virginia.

THE undersigned announces that he has taken charge of this celebrated WATERING PLACE in the mountains of Virginia, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and that it will be opened again for the reception of visitors on the FIFTEENTH JUNE. The experience of last season having demonstrated the insufficiency of the accommodations, large additions have been made to the same, and they are now very complete as to cooking and arrangement. The furniture is all new and of the best kind. The internal and the appointments of the Hotel will be strictly first-class. And no pains or expense will be spared to make the place a pleasant home during the hot summer months. Of the efficacy of the waters it is not considered necessary to speak here, as they are too celebrated to need particular mention.

Circulars are in course of preparation and will be generally distributed. Arrangements are being made for excursion tickets from this city at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN W. CAMERON,

Of the Pulaski House, and late of the Screven House, Savannah, PROPRIETOR.

may15—d2awlmo

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

THE United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the Paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested cures, and for testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent cy mail on application to

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. apr16-deod3m

Tanners & Leather Dealers

ATTENTION!

The Reason Why

PETERS'

PATENT TANNING PROCESS

—IS—

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

First. Because it performs the operation of Tanning and Finishing Leather in from TWO TO FIFTEEN DAYS for Kips and lighter Skins; and from Fifteen to Thirty Days for Bridle and Heavy Harness, leaving it free from chemicals.

Second. Because while it dispenses with the use of bark, and reduces the expenses of Tanning at less fifty per cent., it may be used in combination with bark, bark extract, or japonica, and when so used is nearly as economical and rapid.

Third. Because of the superior beauty, strength and durability of the Leather; a sheep skin having body and strength equal to Calf tanned by the "Old Process."

Fourth. Because of the superior flexibility and softness of the Leather.

Fifth. Because it requires but a few dollars capital to start the business.

Sixth. Because you can turn your money twelve or fifteen times a year, instead of once, the old way.

Seventh. Because it is so simple that any person can make Superior Leather by giving the process a few days' attention.

Eighth. Because of its cleanliness and freedom from offensive odors, as compared with the old process, rendering the business admissible in the midst of mercantile or other departments of the trade.

Ninth. Because more money can be made in a shorter time and on less capital than in any other business.

COUNTY AND FAMILY RIGHTS.

☞I have County and Family Rights for sale in the following counties. The practical utility of this process has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and I am satisfied that it will

Do Everything it Claims.

Samples of Leather, tanned in Hall county, where I am now erecting a Tannery, can be seen at my office. These Rights are being

Sold at Very Low Figures.

☞The following Testimonials are from gentlemen of high standing in the city where the Patentee lives:

SAINT JAMES, MO., April 2, 1873.

J. P. Weems, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I would state that my opinion of PETERS' KURKKA TANNING PROCESS may be inferred from the fact that I am now wearing a pair of boots, the leather of which was tanned by that process before the same was perfected and a patent obtained; that the said boots have now been in wear for the period of three years—are the most pliable and easy to the feet of any boot I ever wore, and are in a good state of preservation yet.

S. M. NICHOALDS.

The undersigned take pleasure in affirming their knowledge of the facts, and the truth of the statements set forth, in the foregoing letter of their fellowtownsman, S. M. Nicholds, and also in attesting the unsurpassed excellence and great superiority of the leather tanned by the Eureka Tanning Process.

JOHN BLAIR, M. D.
A BROOKS, Banker.
J TALBOT, Merchant.
S H HEADLEE, M. D.
WM TENEYCK, Merchant.
J R BOWMAN, Co. Judge.
WM DAWSON, Merchant.

ED. HOLLAND, Agent,

Alabama Street,

OFFICE UP STAIRS

—OVER—

HERALD BUSINESS OFFICE.

may9-4eod4wlm

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov14-d3t

DISLOYAL.

How can I tell him
I love him no more?
How can I wound
That proud heart to the core?
Tender and true
Still it were sure to be
Yet told must the tale
Of my perfidy be.

He trusted me blindly,
Hope beckoned him on,
When I told him my love
In the days that are gone.
Could I know the sad knowledge
The future would bring?
Another dethrones him
And reigneth my King.

And, O! when he knows me,
So fickle, so vain,
He will scorn me, I feel it,
Yet shield through his pain;
For hearts like his break not,
Though life may grow dim—
'Twere better we parted
And, better for him.

O! could I but look
In the future to-night,
Turn to life's story,
And read it aright;
I might pause ere I doom
That proud spirit to pain,
And turn to its shelter,
All loyal again.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

A STORY.

By Maria Jourdan Westmoreland,

Author of "Heart-Hungry," "Clifford Troup," etc.

Written expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART IV.

In a distant State, at the academy of W——, a young Georgian was winning the laurels to which his brilliant intellect justly entitled him. His name was—Hugh Ellis. Naturally he was social and genial, and might have been the favorite here he was at home, but from some secret cause, he shunned the society of his fellow-students, and almost led the life of a recluse. The cause, dear reader, was jealousy—that most terrible of all passions—and horrible as it may seem, he often had it in heart to murder the man whom he fancied was his rival. But one day, a smile of joy danced in his bright blue eyes—he joined in the sports of his companions, and altogether emerged from the gloom in which he had incarcerated himself. And this was on a day—a cherished day, when he received Nellie's long-delayed letter. "Where can it have been?" he said, as he kissed it over and over again—then seizing a pen he dashed off a hurried answer which burned and thrilled with the love he felt for the absent one. In it he also told her how wretched he had been, for he believed she was only trifling with him—then he plead for forgiveness for his long silence, telling her he could not write when he believed she was false to him, and so on, until the letter numbered more pages than any mortal except a lover would ever have had the courage to inflict upon any other human being but the beloved. But each word was sweet to Nellie, and when she finished reading the love-laden document, she sighed because there was no more. Quick as a flash the wretched days of the past few weeks were forgotten and once more she became the light of the home which her unhappiness had clouded. Thus a reconciliation was effected, and the months of separation that divided the lovers from each other, saw no day in which they failed to exchange a mutual love-greeting. So the time flew by on rosy wings, and one night, a year hence, Hugh trod his native soil, and in pressing his mother to his heart, whispered: "To-morrow, I go to see Nellie."

* * * * * * * *

A few hours later, Hugh was enjoying a supper with some of his friends at a fashionable *restaurant*, and during a lull in the conversation, Fred Trezvant, who sat next him, said:

"Have you heard the news about our old friend Nellie, Hugh?"

"No," exclaimed Hugh, with surprise and terror in his face, "what is it?" And while Fred sat smiling and running a moistened finger around the rim of a goblet, Hugh turned his chair around, and said again, as his whole being trembled:

"What is it?"

"She's soon to be married, I hear."

Then, quick as thought, Hugh Ellis sprang to his feet, and slapping his informant in the face, said:

"*It's a lie!*"

Surprise, indignation, rage, gave Trezvant superhuman strength, and seizing his opponent, he dashed him to the floor, as if he had been a feather. No word was spoken, and as the friends separated them, they did it in amazement, for the conversation had only been heard by the two most interested. For a few seconds the combatants stood eyeing each other, then turning to Walter Manning, Fred Trezvant said:

"Come with me—I have need of you." Then giving his adversary one lowering glance, he added: "You will hear from me," and taking the arm of his friend, slowly left the saloon.

"You will find me here," answered Ellis, and then asking to be excused by his friends, he entered the reading room and despatched a note to Tom Boyd to come to him at once. The party had scarcely dispersed before Boyd entered hastily, and Hugh had but just finished telling him for what purpose he had sent for him, when a note was handed him, which proved to be what he expected—a challenge. Handing it to Boyd, he said:

"See Manning and make all preliminary arrangements. To you, I entrust my honor."

An hour later, the details were perfected and Hugh was saying to Boyd:

"I will go home, now, as I promised my mother to be there, but will meet you at six at the train; good-night," and shaking hands with his friend he walked out into the starlight, and silently wended his way homeward. A light was burning in his mother's room, but passing silently on, Hugh sought his own chamber, and threw himself upon a bed to rest. Not being able to sleep, with the early dawn he arose, and after writing a note to his mother to say that he had been unexpectedly called out of town for a day or two, sealed it, left it in a conspicuous place, and let himself noiselessly out of the house.

* * * * * * * *

The same afternoon, as the sun was hurrying down the western sky, five men might have been seen standing upon the banks of a certain river which has become historical from certain tragic events which have occurred upon its shores. The hour was fraught with a terrible solemnity, for the lives of two human beings hung within the scales which were to weigh the next few minutes. A last attempt was made at reconciliation, and that failing, two pale, desperate-looking men stood ten paces apart, with pistols drawn.

The signal being given, two shots rang out clear and sharp upon the evening air, and with a piercing cry, Trezvant fell back upon the grass.

Ordering Manning to bring some water, the surgeon raised him in his arms, and dropping his pistol, Hugh said:

"My God—have I killed him?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MORE LIGHT!

CHEAP, SAFE AND

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.

The Family Favorite

Burning Fluid.

Makes the Cheapest Ligh Ever Produced.

It is positively non-explosive.
Free from Smoke,
Free from Grease.
Free from Stain.
Free from Unpleasant Odors.

Makes a Better Light than Gas,

At a Cost or One Cent for Ten Hours.

The Advantages over or Coal Carbon Oils of every kind, are:

1. It gives a soft, pure light, which, in intensity, rivals all other illuminators now in common use, equaling in brilliancy any gas light, and gives a steadier flame.

2. It is non-explosive, and entirely free from grease, smoke or other offensive odor, while burning.

3. It is 75 per cent. cheaper than coal oil, and may be burned in any ordinary lamp, thus adapting itself to common use. In short, the pleasing effect of the light produced by this beautiful cleanly fluid, has won the admiration of every person who has witnessed it.

Railroad men will find this the cheapest, best and safest for head and car lights now in use.

Parties desirous of securing the best paying business extant, will do well to call and sift this to the bottom. As this patent has seventeen years to run, your own good judgment will tell you whether it is a profitable investment or not. This is no humbug! Having been tested by many of the best Chemists in the United States, and also by the celebrated Professor Antisell, at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by direction of General Capron.

This Fluid boils at a temperature of 172 degrees Fahrenheit, and the vapor endures a temperature of 709 degrees before it is converted into gas. The danger of explosion in any Burning Fluid depends upon the low temperature at which its vapor is converted into inflammable gas, for no fluid, while it remains liquid, is explosive; it is the inflammable gas, generated by heat, that explodes; and as this bears a high temperature before it generates gas, I consider it the safest illuminating oil or fluid now in use. In burning, its production is chiefly heavy carbonated hydrogen (oleafiant gas) and consequently it makes a brilliant light with but little heat.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

N. LYON,
70 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

County Rights in Georgia, and the State Rights for the other Southern States, for sale.

apr20—d1fs—

Roswell Mills.

Roswell, Cobb County, Georgia,

ARE constantly manufacturing 4-4 a d 7-8

Standard Brown Goods,

Excellent YARNS and SEWING AND KNITTING THREADS, wooly boiled. 4-4 goods 12½c; 7-8 goods 11c: yarns $1 55; sewing and knitting threads 50c. Terms liberal as to time, and discount for cash.

june1—d2w A. J. HANSELL, President.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Fawns & Meares is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. & MEARES,
Dr. C. FAWNS.

The business in future will be carried on by Dr. C. Fawns. All moneys and all debts paid will be due by Dr. Fawns.

june11—d3t

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

jan8 d1y

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

YOUR PETITIONERS, J. H. James, N. L. Angier, Alfred Austell, G. W. Adair, John Flynn, T. M. Clarke, J. P. Logan, J. M. Boring, A. C. Garlington, James H. Calloway, Julius M. Patton and L. E. Bleckley, together with their future associates and successors, desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, under the corporate name of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing, constructing, maintaining and carrying on, in the city of Atlanta, in said county, a Hospital for the care, comfort, protection, treatment and care of the sick and afflicted.

The object of your petitioners being purely benevolent, they have no Capital stock; and the money and resources of said corporation are to be such only as may be donated, from time to time, by the charitable and philanthropic, or granted by the State, County or City, according to law, together with such accumulations therefrom as may be realized by loans or investments in the way of prudent administration and management.

L. E. BLECKLEY,
April 4, 1873. Attorney for Petitioners

A true extract from the original petition filed and recorded, this day, in my office. April 4, 1873.

W. R. VENABLE,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton county.

may17—d1aw5w

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LEFT the premises of M. A. Donaghue on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, in Fayette county, Ga., one H. T. Walker, about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, sandy hair, quick spoken, want of right arm has been shot. Said Walker took or carried off a medium sized mare mule, one hole in each ear, sorrel in color, ring around her tail where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Walker with mule, or either, delivered to me at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.

may 10 M. B. DEVAUGHN.

LIME.

A CONTROLLING interest in the whole of two of the best Lime Works in North Georgia for sal. A sixteen horse power engine, barrel machinery and plaining machine attached to one of them, and the works only being a few hundred yards apart. Barrels could easily be furnished for both at a trifling cost. The works are within ten paces of the Railroad, the quarry immediately against each kiln and an abundance of wood on each lot. WILL GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR WISHING TO SELL, and show the profit in it upon inquiring either by letter or in person. A SPLENDID TRADE IS OPEN FOR SOMEBODY. Address J. H. Merchant, at W. L. Hubbard & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta Ga.

apr30-1f

THE COUCHE HOUSE,

KINGSTON, GEORGIA,

T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.

ap18—d3f

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 2 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may21—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

O. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Railroad, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.

apr15 d3m-thsu4m

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots. Shoes,

Hosiery, Ribbons. Notions. Etc.. Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street,

apr20—3m ATLANTA, GA.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOCH & THORNE,

254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

nov26—d1yr

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
FRANCO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-d1f

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO. 55 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 7-d1f

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—d1f

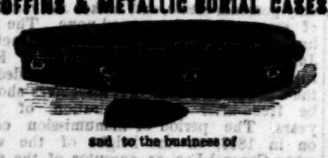
Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar23-d&w3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Store rooms,

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan8—d6m

ROMER LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 30, North River, New York

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations on Steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin State rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. steamers. Gold	Wed. steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65.	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodations	$130	$130
Steerage, currency, $30.		

Certificates for passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the continent at RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

For passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to F. P. COULTER, Southern Express Agent, may9-d-eod-3m Atlanta.

Forty-Sixth Georgia Reports.

Part 1st will be Ready for Delivery Shortly.

ATTORNEYS subscribing to pamphlets will remit to

HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter of Supreme Court, Atlanta.

Jackson & Clarke will attend promptly to any business before the courts entrusted to them. Special attention to practice before the Supreme Court.

may21-d3m

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 " A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8 03 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.30 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta	3 45 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15 P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:26 P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10:00 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5:00 A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	3 45 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	10:45 P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	8:45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	6:00 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	10:30 P. M
Leaves Dalton	12:00 A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	9:00 A M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	11 00 P M
Arrives at West-Point	3 55 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 30 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 30 A M
Arrives at West-Point	11 36 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	1 40 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 43 P M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leaves Macon	7:35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:35 P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	9:30 P M
Leaves Macon	10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon	8:30 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	8 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	13 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan8-tf

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and court esy to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

jan24—dly

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER.

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

Opposite Passenger Depot.

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Dealers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov4-tf

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. M'CAMY.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up stairs

jan26-d1f

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Scago's store. mar19-d6m

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

apr11-d1y

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 50 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period, not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

Price, 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14-d6mo

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 12 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-d6mo

WOFFORD & MILNER,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block. apr24-d6m

A CHANGE NOTICE.

I. FRANK & SON,

Successors to D. Tye, will continue to keep the best

Tennessee Beef, Mutton and Veal,

At Tye's old stand, Whitehall street, between Mitchell and Peters streets.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. may30—d1m

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,

may4-d3m at Old Rock Ice House.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,

Broadway and Twenty-First Street,

New York.

S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for parties on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.

june4-dtf

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Stys. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers

Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,

Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

R. CUMMINGS,
apr22-d3wtf Palmetto, Ga.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 Cash Gifts Paid in Full.

$100,000 for only $10.

ENOUGH of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been vehemently expressed that the $10 000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert as theretofore advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, the same will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
" " "		50,000
" " "		25,000
" " "		20,000
" " "		10,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 " " "	500 "	25,000
80 " " "	400 "	32,000
100 " " "	300 "	30,000
150 " " "	200 "	30,000
500 " " "	100 "	50,000
9,000 " " "	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20 000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 8 for $800, 113 for $1,000, and 525 for $5,000. No discount on less than $10 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by the President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guarantee against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing, will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Phillips & Crew, and Ritwine & Fox, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

april 20—d Mon and Thu and weowtjulyl

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr3—d2f

LAWYERS.

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States jan12—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 80 WHITEHALL street, Atlanta, Ga. jan7-d1y

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. jan7-d1y

J. C. PAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. jan4-d1y

E. J. KIKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, GA., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit. Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga. jan4-d1y

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. jan4-d1y

W. M. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Post & Barrett's Store. may27-d1y

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia. Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar16—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 11, Capital building. may1-1y

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Residence promptly made. dec15-d3t

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov19—d3m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House building, Decatur street.

Special attention given to Collections apr13—d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may11—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr26-1y

SIGHAT LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr12-d1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. jan6-d1y

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan7-d1f

HOE YOUR OWN ROW.

I think there are some maxims
Under the sun
Scarce worth preservation;
But here, boys, is one,
So sound and so simple,
'Tis worth while to know,
And all in a single line!
"Hoe your own row!"

A good many workers
I've known in my time,—
Some builders of houses,
Some builders of rhyme;
And they that were prospered,
Were prospered, I know,
By the intent and meaning of
"Hoe your own row."

I've known, too, a good many
Idlers, who said,
"I've a right to my living,'
The world owes me bread!"
A right! lazy lubber!
A thousand times No!
'Tis his, and his only,
Who hoes his own row. [Alice Cary.

STOKES SUCCESSFUL.

Talks with the Prisoner and His Counsel in the Tombs.

The Coming Trial.

A New Battle to be Fought on the Old Ground.

[From the New York Herald, June 11.]

Perhaps out of the many thousands who heard of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Edward S. Stokes, the prisoner himself was the least astonished. He is a man of great nerve, and in the darkest stages of his trials has never despaired. As soon as the news arrived in the city that a new trial had been granted, the welcome intelligence was immediately conveyed to Stokes in the Tombs. His aged father was one of the first to hear the good tidings from Albany, and he at once repaired to the prison to congratulate his son. The meeting was a joyful one, though Stokes, with the calmness habitual to his nature, received the intelligence with cool complacency.

About 11 o'clock, Mr. Dos Passos, who has been so indefatigable in his loyalty to the prisoner, arrived at the Tombs and confirmed the pleasant news. The prison officials were rejoiced to hear that Stokes was to have another chance for his life, as he has been always quiet and courteous, and all with whom he came in contact sincerely sympathize with him. Warden Johnson said that he was not at all surprised at the news, having always expected it. Yesterday morning, before the decision arrived, the warden had a conversation with the prisoner in his cell.

THE PRISONER'S CONFIDENCE IN HOPE.

Stokes said:

"Well, Warden, when do you think the decision awarding me a new trial will come? Do you think it will come before Friday?"

"I don't know," replied the Warden, "it may possibly not arrive before September."

Stokes then said:

"Well, it has got to come; they can't do anything else but give me a new trial."

At noon a Herald reporter called at the Tombs and by the courtesy of the Warden was immediately permitted to see the prisoner. Stokes was in the council room, and with him were his father and Mr. Dos Passos. He did not seem to be unusually elated, but exhibited his usual *sang froid*. He was dressed in a suit of dark Tweed clothes, and had dispensed with a shirt collar on account of the calidity of the atmosphere. He very willingly acceded to the request of the reporter to grant him

A FEW MINUTES' CONVERSATION,

which was as follows:

Reporter—You seem to take the decision of the Court of Appeals very quietly, Mr. Stokes?

Stokes—Well, I have expected no other decision for some time; my last trial was notoriously unfair. On many points, which were decidedly in my favor, the Judge decided against me, and his charge to the jury was more the speech of an advocate than a judge. I always expected that the Court of Appeals would set aside the trial, and I am, therefore, not at all astonished.

Reporter—Do you intend to fight upon the old ground next time?

A NEW BATTLE ON OLD GROUND.

Stokes—Yes, we will fight upon the old ground, but will have a much stronger case. Some of the evidence adduced upon the last trial will be omitted, and new evidence which has unexpectedly turned up will be substituted in its stead. I am confident that if I have a fair trial I am sure of an acquittal, and I think that the next trial I have will be a fair one.

Mr. Dos Passos, interrupting, said he would do all in his power to make it so.

Stokes continued—"Don't you think they will admit me to bail?"

Mr. Dos Passos—Well, I don't know; but I don't think it is probable.

Stokes—Judge Boardman must feel pretty sad this morning at the decision of the Court of Appeals. He is on the verge of re-election, and that is the reason which made him so hard against me. I knew all along that Judge Davis was right and that he would be

SUSTAINED IN THE END.

I am satisfied now that I am safe, and that at my next trial justice will be done.

Reporter—Mr. Stokes, how is your health?

Stokes—I never felt better in my life. I am in perfect health and in good spirits, as I have been all through.

At this stage of the conversation some visitors were announced, and Mr. Stokes, bidding the reporter a cordial "good day," hastened to meet them. His hair has turned very gray since his incarceration; but he is active and cheerful, and his step has lost none of its youthful elasticity.

INTERVIEW WITH STOKES' COUNSEL.

The reporter subsequently had a conversation with Dr. Dos Passos upon the technical points of the case. That gentleman said: "Mr. Stokes has never been encouraged by his counsel to consider that the decision of the Court of Appeals would be favorable, though we had the most unbounded confidence in the result. The points of law to which exceptions were taken were so strongly in our favor that the granting of a new trial was almost a foregone conclusion, and the short time that the Court of Appeals took to decide upon those questions proves that we were right in our surmises. The ruling of Judge Boardman against the prisoner is almost unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisprudence. At the commencement of the trial Judge Boardman was inclined to be very impartial, but when the evidence for the prosecution was all over there was a marked difference in the rulings of the Court. Almost every point was decided against us, and the charge—the most important part of all—had a powerful influence upon the jury. We were, however, convinced that our cause was right, and the decision of the Court of Appeals you see sustains us."

OUTLOOK OF THE NEW TRIAL.

Reporter—What do you think will be the result of the new trial?

Mr. Dos Passos—Well, as Mr. Stokes says, the chances seem decidedly in our favor. You see on the first and second trials public opinion was strongly excited against us, on account of the reports of the murder which were published in the newspapers. Those accounts, though written in all good faith, no doubt, were proved to be incorrect on many points, and the public are now beginning to perceive they were unintentionally misled.

Reporter—Don't you think you will have a difficulty in procuring jurors on the new trial?

Mr. Dos Passos—No, I don't think so. I am certain that jurors will have less hesitation in serving upon the next trial than heretofore. The excited public feeling which prevailed in this case has toned down, and the same prejudice which prevented jurors from serving on the last trial will not exist on the next one. All things considered, I am confident that the final result will be the acquittal of my client. I have no idea when the case will be called again, but whenever it comes we are prepared for it, and the new evidence we shall produce will greatly astonish the public. The same counsel who have adhered to Mr. Stokes through the previous trials will appear in the next one.

There was an immense rush of visitors to the Tombs yesterday, and Warden Johnson said he expected the life would be worried out of him for the remainder of the week. He had decided to admit no one without a pass to see Mr. Stokes except near relatives. The reporter after conversing with Stokes and Mr. Dos Passos, strolled through the prison and conversed with Sharkey, Simmons and King. They are all in high spirits that a new trial has been granted to Stokes. The excitement connected with the late Walworth tragedy was completely obscured by the receipt of the decision of the Court of Appeals in this famous case yesterday.

Twenty-Three Tons of Gold.

What it Cost Great Britain to Fit Out Rebel Cruisers--How the Geneva Award of $15,500,000 is to be Paid.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—No official information has been received by this government from that of Great Britain with reference to the payment of the Geneva award, but intimations have been made from other sources that Great Britain is perfecting arrangements to meet the requirements of the treaty. It will be recollected that the treaty of Washington provides that the gross sum awarded, $15,500,000, shall be paid in coin at Washington.

As this amount of gold would, according to calculation, weigh twenty-three tons, the question has arisen as to whether the coin itself or its representatives should be received in satisfaction. A number of American bankers, some time ago, proposed to our government to transact the business in a manner which would satisfy the treaty obligations, but as the government had heard nothing whatever from Great Britain on the subject, they were informed that their propositions could not be entertained, and, further, that it was the business of Great Britain to take the initiative on that question.

There is no doubt the money will be deposited by the British Government in the Bank of England, and that the United States will at the proper period be paid in accordance with the spirit of the treaty. It may be done in this way, namely, by the purchase in England through designated banking firms—some of them connected with the Syndicate—of five-twenty bonds to the amount of the award, these to be sent to the United States Treasury for redemption.

The gold thus accruing will be deliverable in Washington without the necessity and risk of transportation across the ocean to this city, the equal amount of gold in the Bank of England having been previously used in the purchase of the bonds. Those who conduct the transaction receiving gold certificates could place them in the hands of the Secretary of State, and this would be equivalent to the coin for which they would immediately be exchanged. Such there seems no doubt will be the mode of payment.

Several days ago the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that the principal and interest of $20,000,000 of 5.20 bonds will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 6th of September next. It is said in well informed circles that this course was adopted in view of an arrangement for the payment of the Geneva awards in the manner above stated, and to render easy the process of payment by the British Government.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE CLIFF SPRINGS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF "MOUSE CREEK HOTEL," Mouse Creek, Tennessee, has leased the above Springs, and will open the Hotel at White Cliff, for the reception of guests by 3d of June. These Springs are

Situated on Chilhowee Mountain,

Monroe county East Tennessee, sixteen miles from Mouse Creek, the nearest point from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. They are located at an elevation of about 1200 feet above Cossanaqua Valley, in a dry, pure and very invigorating atmosphere, affording an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

The Proprietor will run a daily line of Hacks between Mouse Creek and the Springs, making connections with trains.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board and lodging per day.....$2 00
" " " week.....9 00
" " " month.....30 00

J. H. MAGILL, Proprietor,
Mouse Creek and White Cliff.

may3C—d1m-sun-tues thurs

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW,

Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened again an establishment for the care of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood*, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles (of all kinds, *Stictures, Gonorrhœa*, Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kurht, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; Superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawcony, Darien; Mr. White, Conjee.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

This method of treatment is the most rapid, safest and only sure cure. Particular attention given to the cure of Summer Complaint. Teething period of children. Dysentary, after a few hours, will be sufficient for a cure. MENINGITIS, no danger when people call me immediately at the symptoms. This treatment gives a white and soft skin, and everybody will learn to treat his family at Acute diseases.

may13—d1y

TATE SPRINGS,

East Tennessee.

TATE SPRINGS are situated in the beautiful and fertile Sweet's Station Valley, one and a half miles from Cloud Mountain, and ten miles from Morristown, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, from which point a daily mail is received. They are surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, in one of the highest and driest sections in East Tennessee, in the immediate vicinity of Chalybeate, Alum, Red, White and Blue Sulphur Waters, and, all things considered, we are bound to acknowledge in this, as in all nature, the superior wisdom of the Creator in locating this inestimable blessing to mankind.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Arrangements have been made with the principal railroad South for round trip tickets, which may be obtained at all the large cities and towns.

DAILY LINE OF HACKS.

Contracts are made with competent and responsible parties to run a daily line of hacks from Morristown to the Springs. The hacks will be new, and of the most comfortable and modern styles, gotten up expressly for this line. They are to meet all passenger trains at the depot, and look after the comfort and accommodation of all persons passing over their line. The hacks make their trips in day time.

Ladies and families traveling alone will be especially looked after and cared for, and their baggage also.

Hacks leave the Tarley House immediately after the arrival of trains. By this means any Express or other packages can be conveyed to or from Morristown to the Springs.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The accommodations are still being extended, so that we hope to be prepared to entertain all of our guests comfortably. Among the new improvements are—

A spacious Ball Room.
A series of Bath Rooms.
The Grounds are much improved.
A Livery Stable well stocked.

The Proprietors claim to have superior advantages over any preceding season, having all their public rooms ready at the opening of the season, a good stock of supplies on hand, and an experienced class of servants employed.

The rooms are principally cottage, with porches, fire places, and wardrobes or closets.

Good Bowling Alleys for gratuitous use of guests In addition to which we expect to have a Band of Music.

The Proprietors assert their determination to spare no trouble or expense to render guests comfortable and to promote their improvement.

RATES OF BOARD.

The Springs are open for the reception of visitors at all times.

Per Month—June at $40, $12 00 per week, $1 75 per day. July, August and September, each, at $45 00 per month, $13 per week, $2 00 per day. October same as June.

THE WATERS.

The Water is recommended in the cure of all derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and diseases originating with the Organs.

OUR RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTIES.

Our resident physician makes a specialty of Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Wind Pipe, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Consumption in its first and second stages. Also many diseases of the Heart, both functional and organic, and of all the diseases for which we recommend the water, using all the modern appliances.

REGULAR SANITARIUM.

We keep a regular Sanitarium during the winter months. Water has the same effects all seasons of the year.

SHIPPING WATER.

We are now shipping large quantities of the water, and it is giving general satisfaction. We deliver it at Morristown Depot in good iron hooped barrels at $5 per barrel.

For pamphlets, etc., address

E. O. TATE,
Bean Station E. Tennessee.

june5-dtf

WEED SEWING FAMILY FAVORITE MACHINE.

IT WILL sew every kind of goods and thread.

Does not soil the work or the garments of the operator.

Its needle is easier set than in any other.

None of its parts ever break in use.

It will sew from finest to heaviest without change.

The seam is elastic and does not break or draw after washing.

The most delicate woman has strength to run it.

It is the Latest Improved Shuttle Machine.

There is Not a Single Spring Motion in It.

It does not waste thread.

People who have it are pleased with it, and do not wish to exchange for any other.

Agents Wanted in Every County and Town.

Address
WEED S. M. CO.,
Box 449. Atlanta, Ga.

may18-d1m

NOTICE.

FOR TWO WEEKS FROM THIS DATE, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of State Librarian for the distribution to the several Ordinaries in the counties of this State, the Laws and Journals of the last Legislature, Cobb's Statues and Forms, and the 65th Georgia Reports, to-wit:

3,400 copies of the Laws,
544 copies of the Journals,
273 copies of the Georgia Reports,
500 copies of Cobb's Statues and Forms.

The right to reject or accept any or all bids reserved.

By order of the Governor.

JOEL BRANHAM,
June 5, 1873—d3w State Librarian.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

—AND—

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep26—july5-d&wly

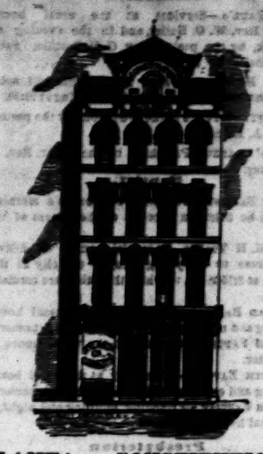
RICHMOND HOUSE.

Gainesville, Georgia.

PAULKNER & CULP, Proprietors.

THE above named House having been newly furnished and fitted up, is now opened to the travelling public. We are prepared to accommodate all who are in search of health or pleasure, with pleasant rooms, good servants, and the best table the market affords.

Mr. Thomas Little, of hotel notoriety, will be in charge and see that guests have every attention. The Richmond House will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. may9-w3m



ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

FOR 1873.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES.

Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, Etc.

TWELVE REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING

1. THE CONSTITUTION is published at the Capital of the State, and contains *Proceedings of the Legislature* in full, together with constant and accurate information of the actings of all the Departments of the State Government.

2. It has the sole and *exclusive* right of publishing the DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT from the Reporter of the Court. These Decisions are delivered on Monday of every week and are *immediately* published in THE CONSTITUTION. Hence every lawyer in Georgia should take the paper, and the great proportion *are* subscribers.

3. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

4. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a weekly *Cotton Editorial*, embracing remarks on the Gold Premium and all matters affecting the cotton trade, with *statistics* difficult to be obtained elsewhere. Producers and dealers in cotton, not alone in Georgia, but all over the country, procure THE CONSTITUTION for these articles.

5. THE CONSTITUTION furnishes Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters of the globe, including *markets*, domestic and foreign. Hence the paper is popular with *merchants* everywhere.

6. Besides our Daily Associated Press Dispatches, THE CONSTITUTION has *specials* from Washington, the National Capital.

7. Its Correspondence Department is unsurpassed in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

8. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a monthly Fashion Letter from New York, written by the most celebrated female Fashion writer in the United States. The ladies, therefore, all want THE CONSTITUTION.

9. A new feature for this year will be Weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The ablest writers and statesmen of Georgia select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to public, and so do the PEOPLE, and hence it is the united leading Democratic Journal of the State.

11. The two great SPECIALTIES, our SUPREME COURT DECISIONS for the lawyers, and our COTTON articles for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

12. For the reasons given above, THE CONSTITUTION is the paper for all classes, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, circulates in every county of Georgia, has the largest State circulation and is, therefore, the favorite medium for ADVERTISERS.

Every Georgian should, after taking his *own local paper*, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would here return thanks to the people for a patronage, that has culminated in the *grandest passenger success* known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, not yet five years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, as complete as any in the United States, giving employment to *seventy or eighty* persons daily, and running a half dozen presses by steam. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building and its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

EDITORIAL CORPS:

J. W. AVERY, Editor Political Department.
J. T. LUMPKIN, Editor News Department.
W. G. WEBSTER, Editor Local Department.
HOWELL C. JACKSON, } Associate Editors.
N. P. T. FINCH, }
E. Y. CLARKE, Managing Editor.
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager.
Capt. HENRY JACKSON, Supreme Court Reporter, is *exclusively* engaged by THE CONSTITUTION to furnish the Decisions.
Proprietors—W. A. HEMPHILL and E. Y. CLARKE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
One month	1 00
Weekly, per annum	2 00
Six months	1 00

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

Is prepared to do any work in the printing line, from a card to a finely-bound book.

On editorial matters, address "Editors Constitution;" on business, address

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always under satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
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6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
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8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at change of life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50
	Vials, 50 cents, (except 28, 32 and 33),	$1 00

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00
Single Boxes and Vials as above.

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For Sale by all Druggists.

At wholesale by H. C. Pope, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
apr13-6m&wly-28page

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Buford D. Smith, will please forward and settle their indebtedness forthwith (save trouble and cost.)

Those having claims against the estate will present them to me for payment, approved as prescribed by law.

W. P. CHISOLM, Administrator,
Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1873. may15-d1m

The Great Southern Freight and Passenger Route

TO AND FROM NEW YORK,

VIA

Savannah, Ga.

THE FIRST CLASS SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE SAIL FROM SAVANNAH AND New York, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, make as quick time and have superior accommodations for passengers to any steamships on the Southern Coast.

THROUGH FREIGHT carried at as low rate as any other route. ALL CLAIMS for loss, damage, or overcharge, settled promptly.

Passage from Atlanta to New York - - - - - $27 50
Meals and State Rooms Included.

Sumptuous Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Savannah. Passengers by this route should leave Atlanta on 8:30 P. M. train for Macon, the day before the Steamers sail from Savannah. All other information furnished on application to undersigned.

GEO. A. McCLESKY, Traveling Agent,
Steamship Co's Office, No. 4, Kimball House.
Atlanta, June 14, 1873. 3m

1873. DRUGS. 1873.

HENRY C. POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Fine Soaps and Toilet Articles.

HAVING recently received a large and fresh stock of Goods in his line, would respectfully invite the attention of WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS to his GOODS and PRICES. All Goods warranted to be as represented.

The PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT is complete in every respect, and is presided over by a THOROUGH AND COMPETENT DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST, and Physicians can RELY upon having their prescriptions compounded CORRECTLY, from Pure and Fresh Medicines, at all hours.

☞ Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. All Goods carefully packed and shipped without delay. Price lists furnished upon application.

1873. DRUGS. 1873.

apr13—sun3mos

PETER LYNCH.

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.
Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 24—d6m.

HOTELS.

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,

GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.

GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.

Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr20-d1f

CANNON HOUSE,

Recently St. James Hotel,

Marietta Street.....Gate City Block,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families. mar6—d1f

Sims House.

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,

THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate. jan16-d1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN, ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$3 00 per day single meals fifty cents. nov18-d1f

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,

C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.

THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by undivided attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. jan5-d1f

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor

jan16-d1f

BARLOW HOUSE

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

Is First-Class and in Business Center,

WILEY JONES & CO., Proprietors,

Board per month, with room.....$30 00
Board per month, without room.....20 00
Board per day.....2 00
Single lodging or meal.....50
may24-d1f WILEY JONES & CO.

Best Water in the City.

CITY HOTEL,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Gainesville, Georgia,

Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.

TERMS MODERATE.

apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

CHOICE HOTEL

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor

Situated in the business part of the city.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec4-tf LOUIS A. CAREY, Clerk.

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FIELD & HOGHAN, apr15—d1f Proprietors.

HOTELS.

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new fu[illegible]tures. Give him a call, and the guarantees to give entire satisfaction [illegible]

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME.

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a livery stable attached. Horse buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

june8-d1f W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

Hammett House,

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodeled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

apr29— jan18—d1f

NEW HOTEL

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18-d1f W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The conveyances from Macon dine at Guttsville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. june8—1f

Wayside House

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable

A. J. HEALAN & LADY.

by14d3—d1f

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

By MRS. E. McMARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia

☞ Board per Day $2.

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. These trains breakfast daily. may15—d1f

WAYSIDE HOUSE.

RINGGOLD, GA., May 31.

THE undersigned regrets to say that there will be no additional rooms added to the Wayside House this season. A. J. HEALAN,
june1-d1w Proprietor.

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarder Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & PREYER,
oct27—d1f Proprietors.

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.

dec28—d1f

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY TYBEE HOUSE)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.

ja 28-d1f.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.
SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK FLOUR MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." marl1-ly

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Duck & Co.

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 25 Prior street. Pure Lards, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, etc., a specialty. apr15-eodly.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.—Our splendid assortment of Ladies' underwear, comprising fine Muslin CHEMISE, tucked and embroidered. NIGHT ROBES, unusually rich and varied. Toilet and breakfast SACQUES, exceedingly fine. Best selected patterns in walking and train SKIRTS, etc., etc. All for moderate prices, at Mrs. Brooks & Co.'s, 47 Marietta street, opposite the Capitol. may5-deodly

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A forty-five horse power engine for sale.

Thirty-first annual commencement of College Temple, Macon, Ga.

Unimproved lot for sale on the Georgia Railroad.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

See notice of W. B. Smith, Clerk—Lansburg & Co. bankrupts.

Flour in half sacks to suit dealers—A. Leyden.

Bacon in large quantity—A. Leyden.

See notice of James Young, Assignee.

See notice of A. H. Teasley, Assignee.

Hudson & Hightower, Griffin, livery, sale and feed stables.

Jno. Keely's bankrupt stock.

Mineral Spring Water—G. J. Howard, druggist.

Clothing, clothing—M. & J. Hirsch.

THE Turn Verein will meet at 2 P. M. to-day for Bezirks business.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT has become famous the world over. Its regulating properties are, beyond question, good.

FLOUR AND MEAT.—A. Leyden has a large stock of these substantials for sale. See advertisement in another column.

No excuse for not attending church to-day. By reference to the directory it will be seen there are interesting services to be held in our churches.

CHANGE.—On and after Monday, June 16, the up night passenger train on the Georgia Railroad will arrive in Atlanta at 11:15, P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL, improved twelve acre lot, on the Georgia Railroad, is offered for sale by John T. Hurt.

MINERAL SPRING WATER, of various kinds, may be had of G. J. Howard, druggist, Peachtree street.

THEY are determined, are Messrs. M. & J. Hirsch, to provide clothing for man, in every style and in any quantity. Go to see them.

WE are sorry to learn of the continued illness of Rev. Mr. Warren, of the First Baptist Church.

TRAVEL for the past few days has been very good. The hotels of this city are doing well just now.

Go to W. H. Brotherton's closing out sale if you want bargains. He is determined to close out his entire stock. Don't fail if you want bargains.

SEAY & WALKER, Rome, Georgia, advertises a 45 horse power engine for sale in THE CONSTITUTION of to-day.

MRS. ELIZA BOSWORTH, one of our most highly esteemed citizens, died on the 8th, in the 63d year of her age. Her funeral was large and imposing. She was esteemed by all who knew her.

CHANGE.—On and after Monday next, both Georgia Road passenger trains will take supper at Social Circle. Our friend Spencer serves a splendid table.

A GRAND PROMENADE AND SOCIABLE at the City Park, and the Grand Annual Ball at Cox's Hotel, at Covington, takes place on the 25th. THE CONSTITUTION acknowledges the reception of an invitation to be represented.

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE.—W. B. Hudson, of Louisville, Ky., and J. H. Hightower, of Griffin, have united their forces in this business at the latter place. Parties interested would do well to give them a trial.

IT seems that John Keely is determined to offer yet other extra inducements to the trade, in the goods of the late London Store, bankrupt. The ladies will read with pleasure his description in to-day's paper of some of his beautiful dress goods.

IF FROM THE LADIES.—Having been urged by a large number of the ladies of the city, the Rev. David Wills has consented to address them on Sunday evening, the 22d. The place and hour will be designated in due time.

W. H. BROTHERTON sells Bishop and Victoria Lawns at 20 cents; white, black and colored Kid Gloves 50 cents. White Pique at one-half its value. 11/4 White Marseilles Quilts $1.25. Parasols 35 cents. Gents' Black and White Kid Gloves 50 cents.

THE thirty-first annual commencement of the Female College, at Newnan, Georgia, comes off on the 23d, 24th and 25th of June. Colonel Grant, Superintendent of the West Point Railroad, advertises to pass parties over that road for one fare going and return free.

STEWART & WOOD, Whitehall street, still have quite a large number of baby carriages, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices to make room for a large stock of new Mayflower cook stoves, the latest patented cook stove now in the market.

STROLLING MINSTRELS.—More than the usual amount of interest was manifested yesterday and the day before in a band of minstrels, composed of three women and two men. They had a violin, flute, harp, clarionet and guitar, and attracted crowds wherever they performed.

THE young men of Madison give a complimentary party on the 26th to the young ladies of the Georgia Female College, at Foster's Hall. Among the managers are Hon. Augustus Reese, Hon. Joshua Hill, Hon. John H. Cox, Dr. G. B. Knight, Col. J. A. Billups, J. G. McHenry, Sr., G. A. Foster and John B. Walker.

W. H. BROTHERTON will offer greater inducements in Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes this week than ever before. He has sixty or seventy thousand dollars' worth of goods which he intends to dispose of by the first of September, as he is determined to quit at that time. If you want bargains call.

DISAPPEARED.—One W. G. Whidby, the coruscations of whose versatile genius usually illumine this column, disappeared from this city yesterday, and, we learn, has turned up at Stone Mountain. If some one will ship him back we will gladly pay all expenses, and give something over to boot.

SODA WATER.—If any and all our readers want to keep cool during the hot summer weather, they must be certain to call upon Messrs. Redwine & [illegible] soda water. Nothing can be cooler or nicer than that [illegible] from pure, solid soda fount. It makes the enraptured drinker forget the heat and oppression of the atmosphere, and revel in dreams of perfect bliss. Any who may think we are using poetical [illegible] may drink, and be convinced.

PERSONAL.—General John B. Gordon is in the city.

At the Kimball yesterday, among others, were Generals John B. Hood and Lybrand, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from New Orleans, going North; A. F. Alexander, Cartersville; Claiborn Snead, Savannah; J. W. Bones, of the firm of J. & S. Bones & Co., Rome.

At the National, among many others, were Bishop Gregg and lady, Galveston, Texas; Edward A. O'Brien, New Orleans.

STRANGE it is that any one can wish to rob their neighbors of honestly earned reputation, although it may take them by surprise.

At the friendly contest for meritorious awards at the Paris Exposition, the Wood Sewing Machine won the highest honors bestowed upon American exhibitors—according to the official list. Why, then, will those who only received awards for other merit than simple sewing, or far worse, were classed below the Weed, use such persistent endeavors to deceive the public?

I. O. O. F.—The different Odd Fellow Lodges of this city have made arrangements for a grand excursion to Griffin next Wednesday. Round trip tickets are for sale at one dollar; children half price. This excursion being gotten up by Odd Fellows is a sure guarantee that it will be the first class affair of the season. We are informed that the Lodge in Griffin is making great preparations for the reception of their brothers and friends. They have secured the use of the College grounds, a delightful place. Remember, Wednesday at 7 A. M., to Griffin and back for one dollar.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS would do well to read the TAX NOTICE of Capt. A. G. Grier.

THE ATLANTA ZOUAVES.—This promising young corps held a most interesting meeting last night. Their organization was fully perfected, and among other things the following committees were appointed:

A committee on rules and regulations, one on armory, and one on uniforms. More than eighty young gentlemen are now members of this corps. We are requested to state that a meeting will be held on Monday night at their hall in Collier's building, opposite the old Concordia Hall, for the purpose of drilling. Let all turn out.

THE OUTSIDE BUSINESS, or, in other words, the vending of articles of every description on the streets, was, yesterday, somewhat checked up by the rains.

Witt & Joyner sold inside. Barney Williams tried it for a few minutes outside, but soon precipitated himself and crowd inside, while Mayson was so crowded with every conceivable thing in the housekeeping line that he could not do anything inside or outside. The other auction houses presented no considerable amount of activity, owing partly to the rain.

NEXT WEDNESDAY.—Remember that the Odd Fellows and their friends go to Griffin on Wednesday next. The train will leave at 7 o'clock A. M., and return to Atlanta same day. This is an excellent opportunity to have a nice time for little money. Let everybody and his wife go. Fare for the round trip, one dollar. Children half price.

A band of music will accompany the excursion, and everything will be done by the committee to render the affair pleasant. There will be no postponement on account of weather, and buildings and grounds have been engaged.

INTEREST IN THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. It is well known THE CONSTITUTION has always taken a peculiar interest in this organization from its inception. And it is with no little pleasure we notice that members of it are beginning to see the necessity not only of prompt attendance, but of making endeavors to fix an interest in the minds of outsiders in this important society. By a resolution passed yesterday it becomes the duty of every member to solicit a friend, or more, to join the society. Soon we may expect to see the A. P. S. one of the most important and for most working institutions in the country.

LOCAL ITEMS were unusually scarce yesterday—in fact almost as scarce as dust. The moist weather seems to have had a depressing effect. People couldn't muster up sufficient vim to do anything worth reporting, and the few items we did gather upon the street were so woefully wretched; thus compassion for our printers, if nothing else, has made us exclude them. If our column is not as edifying and interesting as it ought to be, our readers must blame the rain for it, and not the unhappy editor who did his level best, and got half drowned, stuck in the mud and completely ruined his best clothes in efforts to get at items, which could not have been found if the town had been scraped with a fine tooth comb.

BELLICOSE.—A prominent attorney of this city and an equally prominent county official had an exceedingly warm conversation in front of the City Hall yesterday afternoon, which at one time threatened to result in blows. Matters looked exceedingly warlike for a few moments—at least so thought an unfortunate newspaper man, who happened to be standing almost between them, and who felt "each particular hair to rise upon an end like the quills upon the fretful porcupine." Fortunately the parties separated without any violence. We earnestly hope that the whole matter may be amicably adjusted, and not lead to any further hard feelings. We are satisfied that all grew out of either a misapprehension or a mistake. "Let us have peace."

ON 'CHANGE.—It is pleasant to see that the members of the Board are losing none of their interest in the affairs of the Exchange.

Yesterday witnessed quite a large attendance, and no little interest was manifested in the welfare of the organization.

An interesting letter from a firm in St. Louis to one of our business men here was read, in relation to the wheat crop in the West. It stated the crop was finer than it had been for a number of years, and would be ready for market about the first of July, at $1 80 in St. Louis for choice white.

In regard to the classification of flour, Mr. Nathans said he was in hopes something would be done by the committee on flour classification that would be prompt, reliable, etc.

Mr. Wyly replied the committee were ready and willing to classify all flour brought to the Exchange by members of the Board.

After the discussion of minor points, the Board adjourned to meet Monday morning at the usual hour.

THE COLORED EXCURSIONISTS.—About four hundred of the colored aristocracy of Madison excarted to this place yesterday. The train containing the aforesaid gemmen and ladies, reached here at six o'clock in the morning, and was packed with about as jolly a crowd of darkies as it has been our fortune to see for many a day. They were received with open arms by their brethren and sisters here, and escorted about to see the elephant. The rain somewhat dampened their outsides, and caused some of the ladies to look rather moist, but did not set them back an inch. The day was pleasantly passed in looking around and visiting the various points of interest in and about the city. Some of Atlanta's dusky belles turned out in honor of the occasion, and were gotten up so gorgeously as to quite transfix many of the Madison beaux with astonishment and admiration. The excursionists returned to Madison late in the afternoon, all having enjoyed a "mighty good time." A large crowd of darkies assembled at the car shed to see them off, and kept up an incessant torrent of hurrahs and yells until the train passed out of sight.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

Methodist.

ST. PAUL'S.—Services at the usual hours by the Rev. W. O. Butler, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. G. H. Pattillo. Sabbath school at 4 P. M.

FIRST METHODIST.—Rev. David Wills will hold divine services at this church this morning at 10:30.

TRINITY.—Services at the usual hour by the pastor, Rev. C. A. Evans.

EVANS' CHAPEL.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Dickey.

Baptist.

FIRST BAPTIST.—The usual services this morning will not be held, on account of the illness of the pastor.

Rev. H. H. Tucker, by special request, will deliver an address to the young men of the city at this church, at 8:15 P. M., to which the public are cordially invited.

SECOND BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST.—Services at the usual hours by the pastor.

FOURTH BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Rev. F. M. Bastel, pastor.

FIFTH BAPTIST.—Preaching morning and night, at the usual hours, by Rev. J. F. Elsea.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. De Witt Hutchins will preach at this church this morning at 10:30.

The sacrament of the Holy Supper will be administered on this occasion.

CENTRAL.—Services at the usual hour this morning, by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Leftwich.

Episcopal.

ST. PHILIP'S.—Services this morning at the usual hour. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Elliott. The evening sermon by Rev. Reverdy Estill.

ST. LUKE'S.—(Over Orphan's School Building.)—Services will be held by the pastor, Rev. George MacCauley, at the usual hour. Seats free.

Northern Methodist.

LOYD STREET CHURCH.—Services at the usual hour by the paster.

Christian Church.

Services will be held at this church this morning, at the usual hour, by the pastor.

THE latest fashionable thing in Atlanta is to be a bankrupt, if the varied assortment of notices which appear in the papers are any criterion.—*Marietta Journal.*

If our brother of the Marietta Journal will clear his "specks" the next time he reads those "notices," he will find that nine out of every ten are parties outside of Atlanta. Editors should not make such reckless assertions as that of the Journal.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The City Council—The Sanitary Condition of Atlanta—What is Being Done.

It was our fortune to be present at the last meeting of the Board of Health, held last Friday afternoon, and subsequently at the City Council Friday night. We say fortunate in being present, for it was a real treat to listen to the respective reports of the different members constituting the Board of Health. The manner in which they handled the matter of the sanitary affairs of the city evinced work, close observation and an earnest desire to see the city placed in the proper condition to resist the encroaches of insidious disease.

The urgent demand for the abatement of some dozen or more nuisances, without delay, was made plain by Drs. Pinckney, Thompson, McFaul and others, who had personally become acquainted with the facts bearing on the cases in question.

The marshal of the city was called upon to give his views in regard to the matter, and he responded by saying that with the force at his command it was impossible to do all that was expected of him; but he would certainly do all he could. He was sorry to say that the laws were inadequate to the occasion. Many who were notified failed to abate the nuisance, simply using a little lime, and this being considered using disinfectants, they were excused if brought before the Recorder.

Dr. Pinckney had previously expressed much the same views, and informed the Board he had instructed the City Attorney to draft an ordinance for the consideration of the Council, which would be more stringent and effective.

At the meeting of the Council this ordinance was read and discussed, pro and con., until it suffered death at their hands. It was urged, on the one hand, that if the present laws were not broad enough, such a one as presented, making it a finable offense on and after the 17th proximo to fail to abate a nuisance, immediately after publication in the city papers, was hardly more effective, while it would be oppressive to those who did not take the daily papers; and, therefore, were innocent of any intention to trespass on the laws of the city. Again it was urged by some of the members that the laws were good enough if the Marshal and police did their duty. So the City Council refused to pass an ordinance, which was gotten up in good faith by our excellent Board of Health, but which, it seems, was a little too stringent to spring upon the people all at once. But we rejoice to chronicle the fact that the Council evinced a disposition to co-operate with the Board of Health in their noble efforts to preserve the health of the city.

But, comparatively speaking, Atlanta is about as clean as any city of her size in the South. True, there are many nuisances which should be abated, and where will you not find them in all cities? And the recent fright about the dreaded cholera has brought more prominently to notice these nuisances, and thus this clamor for their abatement.

There is need for more care in our sanitary affairs, however, and we are confident the Council will use every means to have the city put in a proper sanitary condition. It becomes the moral duty, as well as legal obligations, of every citizen to take a hint at the the action of the Board of Health and abate nuisances on their premises without delay.

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

No. 5.

Articles Selected and Written for the Constitution.

BY GEORGE SHARP, JR.

The Regent or Pitt Diamond.—This jewel forms part of the French Crown jewels. Its weight is 136 carats. It was bought by the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, of Pitt, the Governor of Fort St. George, in the year 1717, for £135,000. When rough, the stone weighed 410 carats, and the cutting cost £4,000. Pitt had purchased this stone in Golconda, of Jamesshund, a Hindoo merchant, as he informs us in a pamphlet published to clear himself from the reports made about his having stolen it. The diamond was stolen from the Garde Meuble in 1792, but was restored in a mysterious manner. Its cutting cost £3,500, and occupied two years.

The Emperor Napoleon I. wore it on the pommel of his sword. It was shown at the French exhibition of 1855.

THE EUGENIA BRILLIANT.

The Empress Eugenia possesses a perfect brilliant of fifty-one carats, of an oval shape, blunt at one end, very beautifully cut. It was purchased some years ago, by the Emperor Napoleon III.

THE FLORENTINE BRILLIANT.

This brilliant belongs to the Emperor of Austria. Its weight is 13⅜ carats; it is of yellowish color, is rather thick, and is covered with facets like a rose diamond, being pointed both at top and bottom. The stone is supposed to have been lost at the battle of Granson, by Charles, the bold Duke of Burgundy. It was found by a Swiss soldier, who sold it to a priest for one florin. It was then sold by a Genoese merchant to Ludovic-Storza, Duke of Milan, and afterwards came into the possession of Pope Julius II., who gave it to the Emperor of Austria.

THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at their rooms at the Capitol yesterday, President John R. Wallace in the chair.

Masters, C. J. Wallace and T. P. Robinson, and Major George Hillyer, were elected members.

THE COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITION OF FRUITS, etc., allowed further time to report.

A motion to elect directors to represent the Atlanta Pomological Society in the Board of Directors of the Fair and Industrial Exhibition was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: J. R. Wallace, Dr. Samuel Hape, Colonel Boyd.

The Committee on an Experimental Garden asked, and were, on motion, granted further time.

Colonel Baugh offered a resolution, which prevailed, that each member be requested to invite friends to the meetings of the Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

By Mr. Wallace—Doyenne D'Ete pear; red Astrachan, Mary Chester and red June apples; Clark raspberry.

By Dr. Hape—Wilson's early blackberry.

By Dr. Jennings—Hale's early peaches; red Astrachan apples.

By Mr. Reed—Unknown variety of Peach; June apples; horse apples.

By Mr. W. P. Robinson—Doyenne D'Ete pear, early May, red Astrachan apples.

By Mr. Cole—Red June and Shockley of 1873.

By Mr. Inman—Specimens of Madeline pear, ripe and of superior quality.

After some discussion on the various fruits, their cultivation, etc., the society adjourned to next Friday morning.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Judge Hopkins Refuses an Injunction Against the City—Mrs. Mary Ann Amanda Melvina Missouri Parker Acquitted.

Her Husband Admitted to Bail in the Sum of $5,000, Etc.—Reports from the Other Courts—Justice Munday Sends a Thief to Jail, Etc.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT AS PORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

20 Brunswick 3

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *June* 14, 1873.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 15—Argument concluded.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Nos 1, 8 and 35 withdrawn.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 11—J. J. Whitaker, for use, etc., vs Jno. D. Pope. Argued.

Jno. D. Pope, represented by L. E. Blockley, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 15—Tallapoosa. Jasper N. Smith vs Wm. Malcum. Injunction from Merriwether.

W. F. Wright for plaintiff in error. Geo. L. Peavy for defendant in error.

On conclusion of Mr. Peavy's argument, the Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

Fulton Superior Court

There was no session of this body yesterday morning. At two o'clock P. M., Judge Hopkins held a short session of the court for the purpose of hearing applications and disposing of such business as would not require a jury.

The jury in the case against Mrs. Parker made up their verdict at a late hour last night. They have found the defendant not guilty, and she has been discharged from further imprisonment. Yesterday afternoon her counsel, Mr. Stevens, made an application to Judge Hopkins to admit her husband, John R. Parker, who was indicted with her for arson, to bail. After an inquiry into the merits of the application the court granted it and issued an order to the sheriff to take a good bond for Parker in the sum of $5,000. The defendant thinks that he can give security for this amount, and thus escape a longer confinement in jail where he now is.

A petition was also brought to the notice of the court from Amos W. Hammond and Eliza C. Perry. The petition recites in substance that on the 23d day of June, 1866, Eliza C. Perry, formerly Mrs. Owens, being an infant widow under 21 years of age, was persuaded and induced to leave the State of Tennessee, and remove to the city of Atlanta by one Sherwood H. Roberts, and to become the mother of two twin children by said Roberts; that subsequently the said Amos W. Hammond as the *prochein ami* of the said Eliza, and as her attorney at law, commenced three suits against the said Roberts, which suits were finally compromised by the said Roberts giving his note for $1,100, and making a deed to said Amos W. Hammond, as trustee of said Eliza, to a lot of land in this city; that he has held said land as trustee ever since; that Roberts is now dead, and that the attorney's fees in the cases above mentioned, as well as certain taxes due upon the land, are unpaid; that said Eliza is too poor to pay them, having no means of support except such as are derived from the rent of the said premises, which are located in a portion of the city inhabited mainly by negroes, and can be rented only for a very small sum; that the petitioners desire to obtain an order of court authorizing them to sell the land in such way as might be most profitable, and pay off said debts. Judge Hopkins granted the petition and ordered that Amos W. Hammond have power to sell the property mentioned in the petition, at public or private sale, and on such terms as he may deem best, and make such disposition of the proceeds as to paying taxes and attorney's fees as may be agreed upon between him and the *cestui que* trust. The petition was also ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

From eleven o'clock yesterday morning to past one, Judge Hopkins was engaged, at the office of Hill and Candler, in hearing a bill for an injunction filed by Judge Daniel Pittman against the Mayor and Council of Atlanta. The case grew out of the recent proceedings against Francis Corra, who is a tenant of Judge Pittman, for failing to abate a nuisance near his premises. The object in applying for the injunction as set forth in the bill, was to restrain the Mayor and Council from disturbing Judge Pittman's lot, as they had threatened to do, and to prevent the multiplicity of vexatious suits.

The defendants filed a general demurrer to the whole bill alleging that it contained no equity, and did not make out a case. After elaborate argument from both sides Judge Hopkins sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill.

Messrs. Hill & Candler represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Collier, Mynatt & Collier the Mayor and Council.

To-night Judge Hopkins leaves for Putnam county, where he will remain during the greater part of next week. In the meantime his Honor, Judge Bartlett of the Ocmulgee Circuit, will hold court here, and will try the cases over which Judge Hopkins was disqualified from presiding.

The Commissioner's Court.

A couple of United States revenue officers yesterday seized an ox team and wagon near Marietta. They had reason to believe that the contents of the wagon would not bear scrutiny, and a closer investigation proved that their impressions were correct. Upon searching the wagon they found over a hundred gallons of whisky, upon which none of Uncle Sam's stamps had been placed. The driver smelt a rat and made his escape before they caught up with the team. He hasn't yet been heard from, and probably won't be without diligent inquiry. The oxen, wagon and whisky were brought to this place yesterday afternoon, and proceedings will be commenced in the United States Court to condemn them.

There were no trials before the Commissioner, nor were there any arrests. Everything was about as quiet as a rat under a tub.

The Justices' Courts.

A negro man by the name of Bob Mathas was arrested and tried yesterday before Justice Munday for burglary in the day time. The warrant upon which he was arrested was sued out at the instance of Mr. A. D. Ward, and alleged that on the 19th day of April the defendant broke and entered Ward's house, and stole therefrom an axe, a lot of clothing, a set of gold buttons, one black hat, one pair of boots, one razor, and one pair of kid gloves, the whole lot being valued at $67. Justice Munday gave the case a long and patient hearing, but the evidence was pretty strong against Bob, and the court felt constrained to require him to give a bond of $1,0 for his appearance before the Superior Court. Bob could not give the bond, and has been sent to jail in default thereof. We could gather no news at the other Magistrates' courts.

Station House Report.

The lodgers at this peaceable resort last night were over twenty in number and presented as motley a collection of gentlemen and ladies who had succumbed to whisky and adverse circumstances as we have ever seen. The majority have been tried, and are serving out sentences. The police made nine arrests during the day. Eight were spiritualists, who had done most too much communicating, and one was a nuisance man.

Dick Huff was removed from the station house yesterday morning. We learn that he will be prosecuted in the State Courts.

Local and Business Notices.

JOHN KEELY'S sale of the BANKRUPT STOCK OF THE LONDON STORE has proven very attractive, as the crowds that have visited his store testify.

He is selling Summer Dress Goods at half price. Black Grenadines same way, and Victoria Lawn, Swiss, Nainsook and Jaconet Muslins, both plain and colored, at

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION!

Also, Bed Spreads, Pant Goods, Linens, Laces, Ties and Fischus, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Real Hair Goods, Ribbons, etc., at prices never before named for similar goods.

Good yard-wide Bleached Domestics at from 10 cents a yard, upwards.

White and Buff Piques at astonishingly low prices.

A few Ladies' Suits left which will be sold for less than half price.

Call and get bargains at

JOHN KEELY'S,

Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

june15—d2t

MINERAL SPRING WATERS—

Saratoga A,
Congress C,
Empire,
Hathorn,
Geyser,

Just received and for sale by

G. J. HOWARD, Druggist,
june15—d3t Peachtree street.

Do not overlook what we have been trying to impress upon your mind, that we are now offering the greatest bargains in Spring and Summer Clothing, of every grade and description. M. & J. HIRSCH.

june15—dtf

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—Come and get bargains for one more week in furniture. Archer is selling out at cost, 82 Whitehall street.

may15—dtf

IF Jackson's Magic Balsam will cure the worst colic in horses and mules in 20 minutes by giving them two ounces in a half pint of water, why not let the public know it? It never yet has failed, and it never will fail; if given in time the lives of many a valuable animal will be saved by its use. Sold by all Druggists. june13—deod1w&w1t

JACKSON'S Magic Balsam is as equally effective for animals as it is for humans. It will cure the worst saddle and collar galls, the worst wounds, bruises, strains and lameness in horses and mules. Reference—J. H. Pound, Barnesville, Ga. Sold by all Druggists. june13—deod1w&w1t

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,

Faultless fit,
Fashionable cut,
Best workmanship,

The largest stock of piece goods

For Coats and Vests,
For Pants,
For Full Suits.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.
may20—dtf

REMOVAL.—I have removed to the large and commodious store on Whitehall street, between D. C. Seymour's and the Atlanta Furniture Factory, where I will be glad to see all my friends and customers. I will sell goods cheaper than ever. The Oil Department is separate and apart from the store. JOHN T. HAGAN.

june4—dtf

THE CONSTITUTION BOOK BINDERY.—No printing office is complete without a Book Bindery. Having found out this long since, we, at considerable expense, added one to our office and are now prepared to do all manner of Binding and Ruling. Law Books bound in the best style. Pamphlets, Magazines, in fact, books of all kinds are printed in our Job Office and bound in our Bindery. Old Books re-bound and made good as new. Send your work to the Constitution Bindery, may31—dtf.

CLOSING out entire stock of Boots and Shoes, at Heyman Bro's., next to Chamberlin & Boynton, Whitehall Street.

may25-2tawtf

GET your bargains in Boots and Shoes of Heyman & Bro., Whitehall Street.

may25-2tawtf

$10,000 worth of Boots and Shoes must be sold within thirty days at Heyman & Bro's.

may25-2tawtf

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.

may16-dtf

M. HEYMAN & BRO., offer to sell their Boots and Shoes regardless of price.

may25-2tawtf

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Atlanta Board of Fire Underwriters, June 10, 1873:

Resolved, That the members of the Atlanta Board of Fire Underwriters are hereby pledged that no policy written by them after this date shall continue in force longer than the first of the month next succeeding that in which such policy was written, unless the premium therefor be paid in cash.

The members of the Board are:

M. C. Blanchard,	J. R. Bridges,
L. B. Davis,	W. H. Hancock,
J. E. Godfrey & Son,	J. Gadalen King,
W. P. Pattillo,	J. W. Thomas,
W. Titlebaum,	Walker & Boyd,
W. T. Waters,	John C. Whitner.

june11-d3t 11th12th&14th.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ATLANTA, June 14, 1873.

Cotton—Middling, 17¼; low middling, 15¼a16; good ordinary, 14; ordinary, 11.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50a11; extra family, $10a10 25; family $9 25a9 50; extra, $8a9 20; superfine, $6 50a7 50; fine $4a5.

Wheat—Red, $1 75; white, $1 90.

Corn—Yellow, 78c by car load, and white 80c.

Meal, 80a83½.

Lard—Tierce, 10¾a11; keg, 11½; bucket, 11¾a12.

Bacon—Clear sides, 11 1-4; clear rib, 11; shoulders, 9½. Plain hams 13a13 1-2, sugar cured 15 1-2a16.

Bulk—Clear sides, 10 1-2; clear rib, 10 1-4. a165.

Hay—Timothy, $1 60a1 75; clover, $1 15

Oats 55.

The above quotations represent wholesale prices, and are to-day approved by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 14, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—There was really little business transacted to-day in town.

Cotton is irregular, and remains at the same figures, 17¼.

The almost incessant rains are interfering with business considerably.

Money matters are tight, and calls numerous. No change in quotations from yesterday.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money, 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 06, selling 1 10.

New Vegetables—New Irish potatoes 5 per quart. Beets 10a15. Onions 10a15. Cabbage per head 10a25. Carrots per bunch 5. Turnips 5. Radishes 10. Lettuce 5a10. Soupstuff 10. Cucumbers 33c per dozen. Green Peas 12½ per peck. Snap Beans 25 per peck. No change in other quotations.

Corn Meal 82a83.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 13½.

Chickens—Grown, 25a30c; spring, 15a20.

Butter 20a30c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; powdered 13½; granulated 13; Demarra 11 1-2a12 standard A 12½; extra C 12; yellow C 11½; brown 10¾a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 27; barrels 32; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights 20 1-2a21.

Coffee—Java 27c.50; Moca 32a35; Rio 22a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 77a79; 7s, 89a91; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. not taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 71 70 a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 95a97; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 88a91. Rome city 7s, 85a87. Savannah, 85.

Cotton Goods—Graniteville 4-4 sheetings, 9 per yard, 7-8 sheetings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drills 13 per yard. Augusta—3-4 shirtings 9 per yard, 7-8 shirtings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drill 13 per yard. Monton—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard, 8 oz. osnaburgs 16 1-2. Alabama and Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10½ per yard. Chattahoochee—4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Athens—Checks 14 1-2 per yard, stripes 13 per yard, yarns, all numbers, $1 50 per bunch. Troup—8 oz. osnaburgs 14 1-2 per yard, 8 oz. checks and stripes 20 per yard. Richmond—Light osnaburgs 13 per yard, stripes 14 per yard. Anawaka—Cotton rope, all sizes, 30 per pound. Eagle and Phoenix—Sewing thread, all Nos., 80 per pound. Willcoxon—Cotton yarns, All Nos., $1 55 per bunch, knitting cotton 70 per pound. Woodstock—Cotton yarns, all Nos., $1 55 per bunch. Concord woolen goods—Spring and summer cassimeres 65a75; winter cassimeres 90a$1 25; jeans 75a85.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 12½c; 7-8 1¼c; yarns $1 50; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8; Belford, 8; Amoskeag, 8½; Arnold, 10; Allens, 11; Spragues, 11; Richmond, 11; Dunnells, 11.

Hardware—Nails, per keg, 10d to 20d $3 75; 8d, 6 00; 6d, 6 25; 4d, 6 50; 3d, 7 75; fine 9 25; finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75 cents on above prices. Iron—Tire, 1 1-2 in. to 4 by 1 1-2, 6 00; smaller sizes 50c advance; rod 12. Axes—Collins $14 00a15 00; Shovels, Ames's $15 00; Roland's $15 00; Stout's $13 50; cast steel, R. R., 18. Coffee mills 2 75a10 00. Cast steel 22; springs 22, axles 10a11; horse irons 7; horse shoes 3 00; mule shoes 3 00; horse shoe nails 20a25; L. R. hames 6 00.

Tobacco—Common sound stock, wire work 43; medium 1872, summer work 55a60; medium bright 55a60; fine as above, according to grade, 60a75; W. D. Stultz's AAAA about exhausted; 1 10 bright navy 65a70; black navy 50a52; J. Whitted, ambrosia, 65a75; Corbin's No. 1 80a85.

Liquors—No change to quote, a fair supply in market. Corn whisky $1 00a1 05; Rye 1 00a6 00; Robinson county 2 00a2 50; Bourbon 1 00a3 00; Irish and Scotch 4 00a6 00; Brandy—peach and apple 2 25a3 00; Cognac 1 50a12 00; cherry and ginger 1 50a2 00; gin 1 25a5 00; rum 1 50a6 00; Champaigne 20 00a45 00 basket; wines, various brands, 1 75a8 00.

Paints and Oils—Kerosene, 32c 2nk 41c 47a48. Linseed, raw, $1 10; boiled, 1 15. Lard, winter strain, 85; No. 1, 65; No. 2, 55. Turpentine, 80. Varnishes, copal, No. 1, 1 90a2 00; Japan brown, 1 30a1 40; negatives, 1 25a1 35; coach, extra No. 1, 2 00a2 75. English Varnishes, 4 75a8 00, according to quality. Chrome, green and yellow, in bbls. 18. White lead, Sunny South, strictly pure, 11 50 by the ton. Yellow ochre, 3 50; Venetian brown, 5 00. Castor oil, 21c. per lb; flax oil, 75a80.

Powder and Shot—Rifle, F. F. F. G., per keg, $7 50; half, 4 15; quarter, 2 25; extra F. F. F. G., 1 lb., per case 25 lbs., 25 00; American, 21 00; electric, No. 1, 2 1, 20 00; 5 lbs. canister, per canister, 2 50; duck, sporting, 4 00; blasting powder, bright grain, 1 1 2 1, 3 1, 5 25.